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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

ALMANAC

FOR

1858.

Containing Facts, Statistics, Arguments, Records of Progress, and Proofs of the Need of it.

1858

WORCESTER, MASS:

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A REASONABLE WORD.

"A Woman's Rights Convention is in session in New York. A collection of women arguing for political rights, and for the privileges usually conceded only to the other sex, is one of the easiest things in the world to make fun of. There is no end to the smart speeches and the witty remarks that may be made on the subject. But when we seriously attempt to show that a woman who pays taxes ought not to have a voice in the manner in which the taxes are expended, that a woman whose property and liberty and person are controlled by the laws, should have no voice in framing those laws, it is not so easy. If women are fit to rule in monarchies, it is difficult to say why they are not qualified to vote in a republic; nor can there be greater indelicacy in a woman going up to the ballot box, than there is in a woman opening a legislature or issuing orders to an army.

We do not say that women ought to vote; but we say that it is a great deal easier to laugh down the idea than to argue it down. Moreover, there are a great many things besides voting that are confined to men, and that women can do quite as well, or even better. There are many employments which ought to be opened to women, there are many ways in which women can be made to contribute more largely to their own independence and comfort, and to the general good of society. All well directed plans to this end should receive the support of thinking men. The danger is that conventions of this kind are apt to overlook the present and attainable good, in their efforts for results which are of less certain value and far less practicable."—*Providence Journal, Edited by Ex-Gov. Anthony.*

HENRY J. HOWLAND, PRINTER, WORCESTER, MASS.

The Woman's Rights Almanac.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN,

IN THREE PICTURES.

I. HINDOO LAWS. 2000 B. C.

"A man, both day and night, must keep his wife so much in subjection, that she by no means be mistress of her own actions. If the wife have her own free-will, notwithstanding she be of a superior caste, she will behave amiss."

"The Creator formed woman for this purpose, that man might have sexual intercourse with her, and that children might be born from thence."

"A woman shall never go out of the house without the consent of her husband, * * * * and shall act according to the orders of her husband, and shall pay a proper respect to the Deity, her husband's father, the spiritual guide and the guests; and shall not eat until she has served them with victuals (if it is physic, she may take it before they eat;) a woman also shall never go to a stranger's house, and shall not stand at the door, and must never look out of a window."

"If a woman, following her own inclinations, goes whithersoever she choose, and does not regard the words of her master, such a woman shall be turned away."

"If a man goes on a journey, his wife shall not divert herself by play, nor shall see any public show, nor shall laugh, nor shall dress herself with jewels and fine clothes, nor shall see dancing, nor hear music, nor shall sit in the window, nor shall ride out, nor shall behold anything choice or rare, but shall fasten well the house door and remain private; and shall not eat any dainty victuals, and shall not view herself in a mirror; she shall never exercise herself in any such agreeable employment, during the absence of her husband."

"It is proper for every woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire, with his corpse."

II. ANGLO-SAXON LAWS. 1848.

[It will be seen that the following laws scarcely vary at all, in *principle*, from the preceding.]

"By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law; that is, *the very being or existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage*, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, under whose wing, protection and *covert*, she performs everything; and is therefore called in

our Law-French a *feme-covert*, is said to be *covert-baron* or under the protection and influence of her husband, her baron, or lord; and her condition during her marriage is called her *coverture*. Upon this principle, of an union of person in husband and wife, depend almost all the legal rights, duties and disabilities that either of them acquire by the marriage." 1 Blackstone Com. 356.

"The husband also, by the old law, might give his wife moderate correction. For, as he is to answer for her misbehavior, the law thought it reasonable to intrust him with this power of restraining her by domestic chastisement, in the same moderation that a man is allowed to correct his apprentices or children. But this power of correction was confined within reasonable bounds, and the husband was prohibited from using any violence to his wife, *aliter quam ad virum, ex causa regiminis et castigationis uxoris suae licite et rationabiliter pertinet*, [except as lawfully and reasonably belongs to a husband, for the sake of governing and disciplining his wife.] The civil law gave the husband the same, or a larger authority over his wife; allowing him for some misdemeanors, *flagellis et Fustibus acriter verberare uxorem*, [to beat his wife severely with whips and cudgels;] for others only *modicam castigationem adhibere*, [to administer moderate chastisement.] But with us, in the politer reign of Charles II, this power of correction began to be doubted, and a wife may now have security of peace against the husband, or, in return, a husband against his wife. Yet the lower rank of people, who were always fond of the old common law, still claim and exact their ancient privilege, and the courts of law will still permit a husband to restrain a wife of her liberty, in case of any gross misbehavior." 1 Blackstone, 366.

"The legal effects of marriage are generally deducible from the principle of the common law by which the husband and wife are regarded as one person, and her legal existence and authority are in a degree lost or suspended during the continuance of the matrimonial union." 2 Kent's Comm. on Am. Law, 129.

"Even now, in countries of the most polished habits, a considerable latitude is allowed to marital coercion. In England the husband has the right of imposing *such corporal restraints as he may deem necessary*, for securing to himself the fulfilment of the obligations imposed on the wife by virtue of the marriage contract. He may, in the plenitude of his power, adopt every act of physical coercion which does not endanger the life or health of the wife, or render cohabitation unsafe." Petersdorff's Abridgement, note.

"The husband hath by law, power and dominion over his wife, and *may keep her by force within the bounds of duty, and may beat her*, but not in a violent or cruel manner." Bacon's Abridgement, title "Baron and Feme," B. 9.

"*The wife is only the servant of her husband.*" Baron Alderson. (Wharton's Laws relating to the Women of England, p. 163.)

"It is probably not generally known, that whenever a woman has accepted an offer of marriage, all she has or expects to have, becomes virtually

the property of the man thus accepted as a husband; and no gift or deed executed by her between the period of acceptance and the marriage is held to be valid; for were she permitted to give away or otherwise settle her property, he might be disappointed in the wealth he looked to in making the offer. Roper, Law of Husband and Wife, Book I. c. xiii.

"A lady whose husband had been unsuccessful in business, established herself as a milliner in Manchester. After some years of toil, she realized sufficient for the family to live upon comfortably; the husband having done nothing meanwhile. They lived for a time in easy circumstances, after she gave up business, and then the husband died, *bequeathing all his wife's earnings to his own illegitimate children.* At the age of sixty-two, she was compelled, in order to gain her bread, to return to business." Westminster Review, Oct. 1856.

Mr. Justice Coleridge's judgment "*in re Cochrane.*"—The facts were briefly these. A writ of habeas corpus had been granted to the wife, who, having been brought into the power of the husband by stratagem, had since that time been kept in confinement by him. By the return to the writ, it appeared that the parties had lived together for about three years after their marriage, on terms of apparent affection, and had two children; that in May, 1836, Mrs. Cochrane withdrew herself and offspring from his house and protection, and had resided away from him against his will, for nearly four years. While absent from her husband, Mrs. Cochrane had always resided with her mother, nor was there the slightest imputation on her honor. In ordering her to be restored to her husband, the learned Judge, after stating the question to be whether by the common law, the husband, in order to prevent his wife from eloping, *has a right to confine her in his own dwelling house, and restrain her from liberty for an indefinite time,* using no cruelty nor imposing any hardship or unnecessary restraint on his part, and on hers there being no reason from her past conduct to apprehend that she will avail herself of her absence from his control to injure either his honor or his property, stated; "*that there could be no doubt of the general dominion which the law of England attributes to the husband over the wife.*" 8 Dowling's P. C. 360. Quoted in Westminster Review, Oct. 1856.

III. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. 1857.

[It is obvious that the English common law, as above stated, is scarcely a step beyond barbarism. Yet this law remained almost unaltered in the United States, as respects woman, till the year 1848—the year of the first local Woman's Rights Convention,—the first National one being held in 1850. Since then, every year has brought improvements, and even those who denounce the Woman's Rights movement, admit the value of these its results. Of the three following extracts, the first contains a summary of these changes, by Lucy Stone, and the two others are extracts from Legislative Reports, showing the highest points to which the tide has risen.]

Results of the Woman's Rights Agitation. (*From a Speech by Lucy Stone.*) "It is our Seventh Annual National Woman's Rights Convention. Our first effort was made in a small room in Boston, where a few women were gathered, who had learned woman's rights by woman's wrongs. There had been only one meeting in Ohio, and one in New York. The laws were yet against us, custom was against us, prejudice was against us, and more than all, women were against us. We were strong only "in the might of our right"—and, now, when this seventh year has brought us together again, we can say as did a laborer in the Republican party, though all is not gained, "we are without a wound in our faith, without a wound in our hope, and stronger than when we began." We have indeed reason to thank God and take courage. Never before has any reformatory movement gained so much in so short a time. Looking over the past seven years, it seems almost a miracle that so much has been wrought, which is traceable directly to our efforts. When we began, the statute books were covered with laws against women, which an eminent jurist (Judge Walker) said would be a disgrace to the statute books of any heathen nation.

Now almost every Northern State has more or less modified its laws. The Legislature of Maine, after having granted nearly all other property rights to wives, found a bill before it, asking that a wife should be entitled to what she earns, but a certain member grew fearful that wives would bring in bills for their daily service, and by an eloquent appeal to pockets, the measure was lost for the time, but that which has secured other rights *will* secure this. In Massachusetts, by the old laws, a wife owned nothing but the fee simple in her real estate. And even for that, she could not make a will without the written endorsement of her husband, permitting her to do so. Two years ago the law was so changed that she now holds the absolute right to her entire property, earnings included. Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, have also very much amended their statutes.

New York, the proud Empire State, has, by the direct effort of this movement, secured to wives every property right except earnings. During two years a bill has been before the Legislature, which provides that if a husband be a drunkard, a profligate, or has abandoned his wife, she may have a right to her own earnings. It has not passed. Two hundred years hence that bill will be quoted as a proof of the barbarism of the times. Now it is a proof of progress.

Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana have also very materially modified their laws. And Wisconsin—God bless these young States!—has granted almost all that has been asked except the right of suffrage. And even this, Senator Sholes, in an able and manly minority report on the subject, said "is only a question of time, and as sure to triumph as God is just." It proposed, that the convention which meets in two years to amend the constitution of the State should consider the subject.

In Michigan, too, it has been moved that *women should have a right to their*

own babies—which none of you, ladies, have here in New York. The motion caused much discussion in the Legislature, and it would probably have been carried had not a disciple of Brigham Young's, a Mormon member, defeated the bill. In Nebraska, everything is bright for our cause. Mrs. Bloomer is there, and she has circulated petitions, claiming for women the right to vote. A bill to that effect passed the House of Representatives, and was lost in the Senate, only because of the too early closing of the session. That act of justice to woman will be gained in Nebraska first,[o] and scores of women will go there that they may be made citizens, and be no longer subjects.

In addition to these great legal changes, achieved so directly by this reform, we find also that women have entered upon many new, and more remunerative industrial pursuits; thus being enabled to save themselves from the bitterness of dependent positions, or from lives of infamy.

Our demand that Harvard and Yale Colleges should admit women, though not yielded, only waits for a little more time. And while they wait, numerous petty "female colleges" have sprung into being, indicative of the justice of our claim that a college education should be granted to women. Not one of these female colleges (which are all second or third rate, and their whole course of study only about equal to what completes the sophomore year in our best colleges) meets the demand of the age, and so they will eventually perish. Oberlin and Antioch Colleges in Ohio, and the N. Y. Central College, admit women on terms nearly equal with men.

Thus briefly I have mentioned some of the cheering results of our labors in this country.

In England the claims of women are making considerable progress. The most influential papers in London have urged the propriety of female physicians. Also a petition was sent to Parliament last year, signed by the Brownings, the Howitts, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Gaskell, and Mrs. Jameson, asking for just such legal rights as we claim here. It was presented by Lord Brougham, and was respectfully received by Parliament.

Thus at home and abroad this great question of human equality is taking root, and bearing its own legitimate fruit. Everything has helped us. Everything will help us. The ballot is not yet yielded; but it cannot be far off when, as in the last Presidential contest, women were urged to attend political meetings, and a woman's name was made one of the rallying cries of the party of progress.

The enthusiasm which everywhere greeted the name of Jessie, was so far a recognition of a woman's right to participate in politics. Encouraged by the success of these seven years of effort, let us continue with unfailing fidelity to labor for the practical recognition of the great truth, that all human rights inhere in each human being.

[o] Kentucky however has actually granted the right of suffrage to widows, at the election for School trustees.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO SENATE, ON GIVING THE RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE TO FEMALES.

The following petition, numerously signed by both men and women, citizens of this State, was, at the first session of this Legislature, referred to the undersigned select committee.

"Whereas, the women of the State of Ohio are disfranchised by the constitution solely on account of their sex.

"We do, respectfully, demand for them the right of suffrage, a right which involves all other rights of citizenship, and one that cannot, justly, be withheld; as the following admitted principles of government show:

"First. 'All men are born free and equal.'

"Second. 'Government derives its just power from the consent of the governed.'

"Third. 'Taxation and representation are inseparable.'

"We, the undersigned, therefore, petition your honorable body to take the necessary steps for a revision of the constitution, so that all citizens may enjoy equal political rights."

Your committee have given the subject referred to them, a careful examination, and now report:

Your committee believe that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. Our opinion is based both upon grounds of principle and expediency, which we will endeavor to present as briefly, as is consistent with a due consideration of this subject.

The founders of this republic, claimed and asserted with great emphasis, the essential equality of human rights, as a self-evident truth. They scouted the venerable old dogma of the divine right of kings and titled aristocracies to rule the submissive multitude.

They were equally explicit in their claim, that "taxation and representation, are inseparable."

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1764, declared, "That the imposition of duties and taxes, by the Parliament of Great Britain upon a *people, not represented* in the House of Commons, is absolutely irreconcilable with their rights." A pamphlet entitled "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted," was sent to the agent of the Colony in England, to show him the state of the public mind, and along with it an energetic letter. "The silence of the province," said this letter, alluding to the suggestion of the agent, that he had taken silence for consent, "should have been imputed to any cause,—even to despair,—rather than be construed into a tacit cession of their rights, or the acknowledgment of a right in the Parliament of Great Britain, to impose duties and taxes on a people who are not represented in the House of Commons." "*If we are not represented, we are slaves!*"

Some of England's ablest jurists acknowledge the truth of this doctrine. Justice Pratt said, "My position is this—taxation and representation are inseparable. The position is founded in the law of nature. It is more; it is itself an eternal law of nature." In defence of this doctrine, they waged a seven years war; and yet, when they had wrung from the grasp of Great Britain the colonies she would not govern upon this principle, and undertook to organize them according to their favorite theory, most of the colonies, by a single stroke of the pen, cut off one half of the people from any representation in the government which claimed their obedience to its laws, the right to tax them for its support, and the right to punish them for disobedience.

To declare that a voice in the government is the right of *all*, and then give it only to a *part*—and that the part to which the claimant himself belongs,—is to renounce even the appearance of principle. As ought to have been foreseen, the class of persons thus cut off from the means of self-protection, have become victims of unequal and oppressive legislation, which runs through our whole code. We first bind the hands, by the organic law, and then proceed with deliberate safety, by the statute, to spoil the goods of the victim. ° ° ° ° °

The objection urged against female suffrage with the greatest confidence, and by the greatest number, is, that such a right is incompatible with the refinement and delicacy of the sex. That it would make them harsh and disputative, like male voters. This objection loses most, if not all of its force, when it is compared with the well established usages of society, as relates to woman. She already fills places and discharges duties with the approbation of most men, which are, to say the least, quite as dangerous to her refinement and retiring modesty, as the act of voting, or even holding office, would be. In our political campaigns, all parties are anxious to secure the co operation of women. They are urged to attend our political meetings, and even in our mass meetings, when whole acres of men are assembled, they are importunately urged to take a conspicuous part, sometimes as the representatives of the several States, and sometimes as the donors of banners and flags, accompanied with patriotic speeches by the fair donors. And in great moral questions, such as temperance, for example, in the right disposition of which woman is more interested than man; she often discharges a large amount of the labor of the campaign; but, yet, when it comes to the crowning act of voting, she must stand aside—delicacy forbids—that is too masculine, too public, too exposing, though it could be done, in most cases, with as little difficulty and exposure as a letter can be taken out or put in the post office.

But, with all our dainty notions of female proprieties, women are, by common consent, dragged into court as witnesses, and subjected to the most scrutinizing and often indelicate examinations and questions, if either party imagines he can gain a sixpence, or dull the edge of a criminal prosecution, by her testimony.

The interest, convenience, and prejudices of men, and not any true regard for the delicacy of the sex, seem to be the standard by which woman's rights and duties are to be measured.

It is prejudice, custom, long established usage, and not reason, which have demanded the sacrifice of woman's natural rights of self government; a relic of barbarism still lingering in all political, and nearly all religious organizations. Among the purely savage tribes, woman takes position as a domestic drudge—a mere beast of burden, whilst the sensual civilization of Asia regarded her more in the light of a domestic luxury, to be jealously guarded from the profane sight of all men, but her husband. Both positions equally and widely remote from the noble one, God intended her to fill.

In Persia and Turkey, women grossly offend the public taste if they suffer their faces to be seen in the streets. In the latter country they are prohibited by law, in common with "pigs, dogs, and other unclean animals," as the law styles them, from so much as entering their mosques.

Our ideas of the proper sphere, duties, and capabilities of woman do not differ from these so much in kind, as degree. They are all based upon the assumption that man has the right to decide what are the rights, to point out the duties, and to fix the boundaries of woman's sphere; which, taking for true our cherished theory of government, to wit: the *inalienability and equality of human rights*, can hardly be characterized by a milder term than that of an impudent and oppressive usurpation.

It is said woman's mental and moral organization is peculiar, differing widely from that of man. Perhaps so. She must then have a peculiar fitness of qualification to judge what will be wise and just government for her. Let her be free to choose for herself, in the light of her peculiar organization, to what she is best adapted. She is better qualified to judge of her proper sphere than man can be. She knows her own wants and capabilities. Let us leave her, as God created her, a free agent, accountable to him for any violation of the laws of her nature. He has mingled the sexes in the family relation; they are associated on terms of equality in some churches. They are active working and voting members of literary and benevolent societies. They vote as share-holders in stock companies, and in countries where less is said about freedom, and equality, and representation, they are often called to, and fill with distinguished ability, very important positions, and often discharge the highest political trusts known to their laws.

Which of England's kings has shown more executive ability than Elizabeth, or which has been more conscientious and discreet than Anne and Victoria? Spain, too, had her Isabella, and France her Maid of Orleans, her Madame Roland, yes, and her Charlotte Corday. Austria and Hungary their Maria Theresa. Russia her Catherine; and even the jealous Jewish Theocracy was judged forty years by a woman. It is too late, by thirty

centuries, to put in the plea of her incompetency in political affairs.

But it is objected that it would not do for a woman, particularly a married woman, to be allowed to vote. It might bring discord into the family if she differed from her husband. If this objection were worth any thing at all, it would lie with tenfold greater force against religious than political organizations. No animosities are so bitter and implacable as those growing out of religious disagreements; yet we allow women to choose their religious creeds, attend their favorite places of worship, and some of them take an equal part in the church business, and all this, though the husband is of another religion, or of no religion; and no one this side of Turkey claims that the law should compel woman to have no religion, or adopt that of her husband. But, even if that objection were a good one, more than half the adult women of the State are unmarried.

It is said, too, that as woman is not required to perform military duty, and work on the roads, she ought not to vote. None but "able-bodied" men, under a certain age, are required to do military duty, and the effect is practically the same in regard to the two days work on the roads, whilst women pay tax for military and road purposes, the same as men. A *man's* right to vote does not depend on his ability to perform physical labor; why should a *woman's?* By the exclusion of woman from her due influence and voice in the government, we lose that elevating and refining influence which she gives to religious, social and domestic life. Her presence at our political meetings, all agree, contributes greatly to their order, decorum and decency. Why should not the polls, also, be civilized by her presence?

Does not the morality of our politics demonstrate a great want of the two qualities so characteristic of woman, heart and conscience?

The female element which works such miracles of reform in the rude manners of men, in all the departments of life where she has the freedom to go, is no where more needed than in our politics, or at the polls.

We have endeavored to show that the constitutional prohibition of female suffrage is not only a violation of natural right, but equally at war with the fundamental principles of the government. Let us now look at the practical results of this organic wrong. After having taken away from woman the means of protecting her person and property, by the peaceable but powerful ballot, how have we discharged the self-imposed duty of legislating for her? By every principle of honor, or even of common honesty, we are bound to see that her interests do not suffer in our hands. That, if we depart at all from the principle of strict equality, it should be in her favor. Let us see what are the facts.

When a woman marries, she becomes almost annihilated in the eyes of the law, except as a subject of punishment. She loses the right to receive and control the wages of her own labor. If she be an administratrix, or executrix, she is counted as dead, and another must be appointed. If she have children, they may be taken from her against her will, and placed in

the care of any one, no matter how unfit, whom the father may select. He may even give them away by will.

"The personal property of the wife, such as money, goods, cattle, and other chattels, which she had in possession at the time of her marriage, in her own right, and not in the right of another, vest immediately in the husband, and he can dispose of them as he pleases. On his death, they go to his representatives, like the residue of his property. So, if any such goods or chattels come to her possession in her own right, after the marriage, they, in like manner, immediately vest in the husband."

The real estate of the wife, such as houses and lands, is in nearly the same state of subjection to the husband's will. He is entitled to all the rents and profits, while they both live, and the husband can hold the estate during his life, even though the wife be dead. A woman may thus be stripped of every available cent she ever had in the world, and even see it squandered in ministering to the low appetite or passions of a drunken debauchee of a husband. And when, by economy and toil, she may have acquired the means of present subsistence, this, too, may be *lawfully* taken from her, and applied to the same base purpose. Even her family bible, the last gift of a dying mother, her only remaining comfort, can be lawfully taken and sold by the husband, to buy the means of intoxication. *This very thing has been done.*

Can any one believe that laws, so wickedly one-sided as these, were ever honestly designed for the equal benefit of woman with man? Yet wives are said to have quite a sufficient representation in the government, through their husbands, to secure them protection.

But the cruel inequality of the laws relating to woman as wife, are quite out-done by those relating to her as widow. It is these stricken and sorrowful victims, whom the law seems especially to have selected as its prey. Upon the death of the husband, the law takes possession of the whole of the estate. The smallest items of property must be turned out for valuation, to be handled by strangers. The clothes that the deceased had worn, the chair in which he sat, the bed on which he died, all these sacred memorials of the dead, must undergo the cold scrutiny of officers of the law. The widow is counted but as an alien, and an incumbrance on the estate, the bulk of which is designed for other hands. She is to have doled out to her, like a pauper, by paltry sixes, the furniture of her own kitchen. "One table, six chairs, six knives and forks, six plates, six tea cups and saucers, one sugar dish, one milk pail, one tea pot, and *twelve* spoons!" All this munificent provision, for, perhaps, a family of only a dozen persons. Think of it, ye widows, and learn to be grateful for man's provident care of you, in your hour of need!

* * * * * *

How different in all these cases is the condition of the husband, upon the death of the wife. There is, then, no officious intermeddling of the law in his domestic affairs. His house, sad and desolate though it be, is still

sacred and secure from the foot of unbidden guests. There is no legal "settlement" to eat up his estate. He is not told that "one equal third part" of all his lands and tenements shall be set apart for his use, during his life time. He has all, everything, even his wife's bridal presents too are his. If the wife had lands in her own right, and if they have ever had a living child, he has a life estate in the whole of it; not a beggarly 'third part.'

Such is the result of man's government of woman, without her consent. Such is the protection he affords her. She now asks the means of protecting herself, by the same instrumentality which man considers so essential to his freedom and security,—representation, political equality—THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The removal of this constitutional restriction is of great consequence, because it casts upon woman a stigma of inferiority, of incompetency, of unworthiness of trust. It ranks her with criminals and mad-men, and idiots. It is essential to her, practically, as being the key to all her rights, which will open to her the door of equality and justice.

Does any one believe, that if woman had possessed an equal voice in making our laws, we should have standing on our statute books, for generations, laws so palpably unequal and unjust toward her? The idea is preposterous.

If our sense of natural justice, and our theory of government, both agree, that the being who is to suffer under laws, shall first personally assent to them, and that the being whose industry the government is to burden should have a voice in fixing the character and amount of that burden; then, while woman is admitted to the gallows, the jail, and the tax list, *we have no right* to debar her from the ballot-box.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

J. D. CATTELL.
H. CANFIELD.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report to the Senate, a bill to submit to the qualified electors, at the next election for senators and representatives, an amendment to the constitution, whereby the elective franchise shall be extended to the citizens of Ohio, without distinction of sex.

WISCONSIN REPORT ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION. The following extract from the report on the extension of the right of suffrage in Wisconsin, we find in the Milwaukie *Free Democrat:*

"Perhaps no question ever submitted to a community would call forth so much of its mental activity, such a crusade into the realms of history, such a balancing of good and evil, of the past with the present, such an examination of the social and political rights and relations, as the question whether the right of suffrage ought to be extended to all citizens over the age of 21, which would of course include both sexes. The giddy devotee of fashion

would be surprised in the midst of her frivolity, and be compelled to think and reason, in view of a new responsibility which is menacing her. Even if opposed to the proposition, she would be compelled to organize and inspire the public opinion necessary to defeat it. Whatever might be the event, woman's intellectual position would be changed, and changed forever, and with hers that of all other classes. ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °

Let no one imagine that he can dispose of this question by a contemptuous fling at strong-minded women and hen-pecked husbands. The principle will gain more strength from the character of the arguments of its opponents, than from any number of Bloomer conventions. The modern idea of the fashionable belle, floating like a bird of paradise through the soiree; the impersonation of motion and grace in the ball room, indulging alternately in syncope and rapture over the marvelous adventures and despair of the hero of a mushroom romance, her rapid transition from one excitement to another, to fill up the dreary vacuum of life, provoking as it does the secret derision of sensible men; all this comes from that legislation, from that public opinion, which drives women away from real life; from the discussion of questions in which her happiness and destiny are involved. A senseless, though a false fondness, denies her a participation in all questions of the actual world around her. The novel writers therefore create a fictitious world, filled with fantastic and hollow characters, for her to range in. A while she believes she is an angel, till some unfortunate husband finds her to be a moth on his fortune, and a baleful shadow stretching across his pathway, without curiosity or interests in all those practical realities, which the world, outside of her charmed existence, is attending to. These are the abortions of a false public opinion. For ages they have been regarded as the natural results of female organism. Hence woman has become famed as a gossip, because she would degrade herself by discussing judge A.'s qualifications for Judge of Probate, though Judge A. may yet appoint a guardian for her children. In the sewing society, she sews scandal or reads brocades, silks and crinolines, because it would be extremely coarse and vulgar in her to read the statutes of Wisconsin where her rights of person and property, marriage and divorce, are regulated. In those statutes she would find that though $350,000 are appropriated to build a University, she is as effectually excluded from that institution as though it was a convent of monks. So there is some inconvenience at last in being regarded as a *bona fide* angel, for angels have no use for Universities. Some indignant school-ma'am begins to suspect the hollow compliments of moon-struck admirers, and demands a direct voice in the laws which provide for the mutual improvement of her sex. But the grave doctor of law puts on his spectacles and tells her she is fully and exactly represented in man, only more so. When he eats, she eats, when he thinks, she thinks, when he gets drunk, she gets drunk; that it would be as absurd to provide for the board and education of one's own shadow as to provide a separate establishment

for woman, who possesses all things, enjoys all things, and sways all things in man, as fully as though she did it herself. And a single woman, or widow, may pay taxes, but it would be outrageous for her to have a choice in the men who are to spend the money and then cry out for more. When married ten years ago, her education was equal to her husband's, now she cannot write a grammatical letter: her husband's mind has been enlarged by the influx of new ideas, and by contacts with the electric atmosphere of thought in the great world without; but denied as she has been the right of expressing her will by a direct vote, she has lost all interest in passing events; the globe has dwindled to a half acre lot and the village church. Her partner finds the match unequal, spends his time with more congenial society, and is out-and-out in favor of Moses' law of a galloping divorce. The old stager has filled the political arena with frauds and brawls, and bruises and blood; and having levelled the morals of the ballot-box with those of the race-ground or box-ring, he has yet virtue enough left to declare that woman shall not enter this moral Aceldama.

Yet it may be that democracy, for self-preservation, will be compelled to invite women to the ballot-box, to restrain and overawe the ruffianism of man. Though man smiles with secret derision at the competition of woman, in dress and show, yet he is too tender of her reputation to allow her the same field with himself wherein to exercise her powers. We believe that this contortion of character is justly attributable to the denial of the right of voting, the great mode by which the questions of the day are decided in this country. Politics are our national life. As civilization advances, its issues will penetrate still deeper into social and everyday life of the people; and no man or woman can be regarded as an entity, as a power in society, who has not a direct agency in governing its results. Without a direct voice in moulding the spirit of the age, the age will disown us.

But the objection is argued seriously. Political rivalry will arm the wife against the husband; a man's foes will be those of his own household. But we believe that political equality will, by leading the thoughts and purposes of the sexes, to a just degree, into the same channel, more completely carry out the designs of nature. Women will be possessed of a positive power, and hollow compliments and rose-water flatteries will be exchanged for a pure admiration and a well-grounded respect, when we see her nobly discharging her part in the great intellectual and moral struggles of the age, that wait their solution by a direct appeal to the ballot box. Woman's power is, at present, poetical and unsubstantial; let it be practical and real. There is no reality in any power that cannot be coined into votes. The demagogue has a sincere respect and a salutary fear of the voter; and he that can direct the lightning flash of the ballot-box is greater than he who possesses a continent of vapor, gilded with moon-shine.

It is true, the right of voting would carry with it the right to hold office; but since it is true that the sexes have appropriate spheres, the discretion

of individual voters would recognize this fact, and as seldom elect a woman to an office, for which she is unfitted by nature and education, as incompetent men are now elected. But, the cruelty of our laws is seen in this—that where nature makes exceptions, the laws are inexorable.

We have shown that woman is not correctly represented by man at the ballot box. Could her voice be heard, it would alter the choice of public men and their character. With legislators compelled to respect her opinions, the law itself, constitutions and politics reflect, to a just extent, her peculiar views and interests. Nor is it for us to decide whether these would be for the better or worse. Let the majority rule. Vox populi, vox Dei. Woman's intellect would enlarge with her more commanding political condition, and though she might blight the hopes of many a promising aspirant; yet the Union would not be dissolved under her administration. Believing the time has come when an appeal on her behalf to the voters of this State will not be in vain, we have prepared to submit the question to the people, by our amendment to the Senate bill. DAVID NOGGLE.

J. T. MILLS.

I altogether prefer the committee's amendment to the Senate bill.
Feb. 27, 1857. HOPEWELL COXE.

ONE YEAR'S WORK. The following are a portion of the results of the Women's Rights petitions, presented during the winter of 1856—7.

In Ohio and Michigan, legislative Committees have reported favorably to the Right of Suffrage, and extracts from the reports are given above.

Ohio, Maine, Indiana and Missouri have passed laws giving to married women the right to control their own earnings. The Ohio and Maine statutes are printed below; also a Maine act, giving the husband title to an allowance from a deceased wife's property, similar to that now given by the law to widows.

The memorial presented to the N. Y. legislature, owing to some mistake, was not offered till too late for action.

OHIO STATUTE. Bill passed by the Ohio Legislature, April 17, 1857.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that no married man shall sell, dispose of, or in any manner part with, any personal property, which is now, or may hereafter be, exempt from sale upon execution, without having first obtained the consent of his wife thereto.

SEC. 2. If any married man shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section, his wife may, in her own name, commence and prosecute to final judgment and execution, in civil action, for the recovery of such property or its value in money.

SEC. 3. Any married woman, whose husband shall desert her, or from intemperance or other cause become incapacitated, or neglect to provide for his family, may, in her own name, make contracts for her own labor and

the labor of her minor children, and in her own name, sue for and collect her own or their earnings.

Maine Statute. At the recent session of the Legislature of Maine, the following acts were passed:

"An act relating to the property of deceased married women. Be it enacted." &c.

"When a wife dies intestate and solvent, her surviving husband shall be entitled to an allowance from her personal estate, and a distributive share in the residue thereof, in the same manner as a widow is in the estate of her husband; and if she leaves issue he shall have the use of one-third, if no issue, one half of her real estate for life, to be received and assigned in the manner and with the rights of dower." Approved April 13th, 1857.

"An act in relation to the rights of married women.

Any married woman may demand and receive the wages of personal labor, performed other than for her own family, and may hold the same in her own right against her husband or any other person, and may maintain an action therefor in her own name."

Approved April 17th, 1857.

Female Suffrage in Kentucky. Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1852, ch. 88. Schools and Seminaries." Art. 6, Sec. 1.

"An election shall be held at the school-house of each school district, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 2 o'clock in the evening, of the first Saturday of April of each year, for the election of three Trustees for the District for one year, and until others are elected and qualified. The qualified voters in each District shall be the electors, and *any widow having a child between six and eighteen years of age, may also vote in person, or by written proxy.*"

[But if the suffrage is not limited to *widowers* who have a child between six and eighteen, but extended to *unmarried, married* and *childless* men,—why not give it to women in those positions also? Such a partial concession, though valuable as recognizing a principle, is not likely to be extensively used. For in this case, as in that of women who are stockholders in corporations, the female voters will be deterred by their own small numbers and by the prejudices of society. But give woman the equal right of suffrage, and the prejudice will soon be swept away.]

Female Suffrage in Canada. [The following is the Canadian law under which women vote. The omission of the word *male* was intentional, and was done to secure the weight of the Protestant property in the hands of women, against the Roman Catholic aggressions, and demands for separate schools. The law works well. "A friend of mine in Canada West told me," said Lucy Stone recently, "that when the law was first passed giving women who owned a certain amount of property, or who paid a given rental, a right to vote, he went trembling to the polls to see the result. The first woman who

came was a large property holder in Toronto; with marked respect the crowd gave way as she advanced. She spoke her vote and walked quietly away, sheltered by her womanhood. It was all the protection she needed."]

XVIII AND XIV VICTORIA, CAP 48. An act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada. Passed July 24, 1850.

SEC. 1. Preamble—Repeals former acts.

SEC. 2. Enacts that the election of School Trustees shall take place on the second Wednesday of January in each year.

SEC. 22. And be it enacted, that in each Ward, into which any City or Town is or shall be divided according to Law, two fit and proper persons shall be elected School Trustees, by a majority of all the *taxable inhabitants*.

SEC. 25. Enacts that on the second Wednesday in Jan. there shall be a meeting of all the taxable inhabitants of every incorporated village, and at such meeting six fit and proper persons, from among the resident householders, shall be elected School Trustees.

SEC. 5. Provides that in all *Country* School Districts, *three* trustees shall be similarly elected by a majority of *the freeholders or householders* of such school section.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN FRANCE. At the Annual W. R. Convention in New York, Nov. 1857, the following resolution was reported, from the business committee, by Mrs Ernestine L. Rose.

"*Resolved*, That we also present our assurances of respect and sympathy to the supporters of the cause of women in Paris, the worthy successors of Pauline Roland and Jeanne Derouen, who, in the face of imperial despotism, dare to tell the truth."

In commenting on this resolution, Mrs. Rose remarked that if the difficulties surrounding English women who advocated an amelioration of woman's condition were great, how much greater were those which surrounded the French women, owing to the blight of despotism in that country. They could write their thoughts, but their writings could not be published in France. They had to send their writings to one State in Italy, which was not crushed by dark and bitter despotism. That bright spot is Sardinia. The works of the noble French women had to be sent to Turin, printed there, and sent back to Paris for private, secret distribution. And when these women met in consultation, they had to watch the doors and windows, to see that all was secure. She knew many of them, but dared not mention their names, for fear that they might be borne across the Atlantic, and lead to their oppression and proscription.

The noblest thoughts that had ever been uttered in France, were uttered by women, not only in past times, before the Revolution, but down to the present day. Pauline Roland was imprisoned for uttering the truth, in consequence of which imprisonment she lost her arm. Jeanne Derouen was

exiled, and now resides in London, where she supports herself and her two daughters and son. She was educating them herself, because she had no means to pay for their education. She filled their minds with noble thoughts and feelings, even to the very sacrifice of themselves for the benefit of the race, and more especially for the elevation of woman, without which she feels convinced that the elevation of man can never be accomplished.

But while the names of a few such noble women were made public, hundreds, nay, thousands, who had done as much, and even more than these, were in obscurity. They were constantly watching to find what was done in America.

"The Emancipation of Women." A very curious controversy, on paper, is going on at present in the *Revue Philosophique et Religieuse*, between M. Proudhon and Mme. Tenny D'Hericourt. The latter defends, with great warmth, the moral, civil, and political emancipation of woman. Proudhon, in reply, declares that all the theories of Mme. D'Hericourt are inapplicable, in consequence of the inherent weakness of her sex. The periodical in which the contest is going on was founded and is conducted by the old St. Simoniens.

Statistics of Cotton Factories by the U. S. Census, 1850.

States.	No. establishments in operation.	No. hands employed.		Average wages per mo.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Maine,	12	780	2,959	$29 35	$12 15
New Hampshire,	44	2,911	9,211	26 00	13 47
Vermont,	9	94	147	15 53	12 65
Massachusetts,	213	9,293	19,437	22 90	13 60
Rhode Island,	158	4,959	5,916	18 60	12 95
Connecticut,	128	2,708	3,478	19 08	11 80
New York,	86	2,632	3,688	18 32	9 68
New Jersey,	21	616	1,096	17 98	9 56
Pennsylvania,	208	3,564	4,099	17 85	9 91
Delaware,	12	413	425	15 31	11 58
Maryland,	24	1,008	2,014	15 42	9 48
Virginia,	27	1,275	1,688	10 18	6 98
North Carolina,	28	442	1,177	11 65	6 13
South Carolina,	18	399	620	13 94	8 30
Georgia,	35	873	1,399	14 57	7 39
Florida,	–	28	67	32 14	5 00
Alabama,	12	346	369	11 71	7 98
Mississippi,	2	19	17	14 21	5 94
Arkansas,	3	13	18	14 61	5 88
Tennessee,	33	310	581	10 94	6 42
Kentucky,	8	181	221	14 95	9 36
Ohio,	8	132	269	16 59	9 42
Indiana,	2	38	57	13 02	6 77
Missouri,	2	75	80	10 93	10 00
District of Columbia,	1	41	103	14 02	8 00
Total,	1,094	33,150	59,136		

STATISTICS OF WOOLEN FACTORIES, BY THE U. S. CENSUS, 1850.

STATES.	No. establishments in operation.	No. hands employed.		Average wages per mo.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Maine,	36	310	314	$22 57	$11 77
New Hampshire,	61	926	1,201	22 86	14 53
Vermont,	72	683	710	24 46	11 81
Massachusetts,	119	6,167	4,963	22 95	14 22
Rhode Island,	45	987	771	20 70	15 18
Connecticut,	149	2,907	2,581	24 12	12 86
New York,	249	4,262	2,412	19 97	11 76
New Jersey,	41	411	487	25 22	8 60
Pennsylvania,	380	3,490	2,236	19 23	10 41
Delaware,	8	122	18	18 79	17 33
Maryland,	38	262	100	18 60	11 89
Virginia,	121	478	190	18 17	9 91
North Carolina,	1	15	15	18 00	7 00
Georgia,	3	40	38	27 47	14 10
Texas,	1	4	4	20 00	20 00
Tennessee,	4	15	2	17 66	6 00
Kentucky,	25	256	62	15 30	11 11
Ohio,	130	903	298	20 14	10 90
Michigan,	15	78	51	21 65	11 47
Indiana,	33	189	57	21 81	11 05
Illinois,	16	124	54	22 00	12 52
Missouri,	1	15	10	32 00	6 50
Iowa,	1	7		11 14	– –
Wisconsin,	9	25		22 48	– –
District of Columbia,	1	2		30 00	– –
Total,	1,559	22 678	16,574	–	–

COMPARATIVE WAGES OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS.

State.	Year.	No. Male Teachers.	No. Female Teachers.	Av. Male Wages.	Av. Female Wages.	Authority.
Maine,	1847			$15,40	$5,00	Rep. 1847.
	1850			16,66	5,84	Rep. 1850.
	1851	2454	3535			Rep. 1851.
	1852	2767	4248	17,33	6,16	Am. Statist. Alm.
	1855	2559	4137	20,57	8,23	Rep. 1855.
N. Hamp.	1847			13,50	5,65	
	1851			14,64	6,44	Rep. 1851.
	1852			15,18	6,63	
	1853			15,68	6,99	Amer. Alm.
	1855	1146	3253	17,38	7,83	App. Rep. 1855.
	1856	1077	3042	18,45	8,42	App. Rep. 1856.
Vermont.	1845			11,72	4.75	Rep. 1848.
	1849		68 per ct.	13,12	5,26	
	1850		70 "	13,55	5,63	Rep. 1850.
	1851			13,55	5,54	Amer. Alm.
R. I.	1850			28,75	16,50	Rep. 1850.
	1851			34,00	15,70	Rep. 1851.
	1852	256	313			Rep. 1854.
	1854	278	350			
	1856	275	404	33,65	17,96	Rep. 1856.

Mass.	1837	2370	3591	$25,44	$11,38	
	1838-9	2411	3825			
	1839-40	2378*	3928*	33,08	12,75	
	1840-1	2491	4112	33,80	12,81	
	1841-2	2500	4882			
	1842-3	2414*	4301*	32,22	12,78	
	1843-4	2529	4581			
	1844-5	2595	4700	32,11		
	1845-6	2585	4967	31,76	13,15	
	1846-7	2437	5238	32,46	13,60	
	1847-8	2424	5510	33,05	14,13	
	1848-9	2426	5737	34,02	14,19	
	1849-50	2442	5985	34,89	14,42	
	1850-1	2432	6262	36,29	15,25	
	1851-2	2454	6456	37,26	15,36	
	1853-4	2214	7063	37,76	15,88	
	1854-5	2114	7333	41,45	17,29	
Conn.	1846			16,00	6,00	Mann's 11th Rep.
	1847	1526	1749	14,96	6,69	Rep. 1847.
	1852	1730	1750	20,25	7,85	Amer. Alm.
	1853	1730	1750	40,50	15,70	Rep. 1853.
	1856	981	2193	28,75	17,25	Rep. 1856.
N. Y.	1844	6194	6334	14,28	7,00	Rep. 1844.
	1846	5990	7825	13,81	6,50	Rep. 1846.
	1848			15,95	6,99	Rep. 1848.
N. J.	1852	995	472			Amer. Alm.
	1854	1129	628	22,00	17,08	Rep. 1854.
	1855	1201	780	28,91	16,91	Rep. 1855.
	1856	1111	719	29,50	18,00	Rep. 1856.
Penn.	1844			17,54	11,06	Rep. 1844.
	1845	5257	2882	16,88	10,41	Rep. 1845.
	1847			17,02	10,09	
	1852	7860	3853	18,75	11,46	Amer. Alm.
	1854	7590	3640	19,25	12,03	App. Rep. 1854.
	1855	8003	4140	22,29	14,89	Rep. 1855.
Ohio.	1847			15,42	8,73	Mann's 11th Rep.
	1850	7924	5168			Rep. 1850.
	1851	8350	5706			Rep. 1851.
	1852	7272	5292	14,29	6,02	Rep. 1852.
	1854	9902	8502	23,00	13,00	Rep. 1854.
	1855	11202	9974	25,00	14,00	Amer. Alm.
Indiana.	1847			12,00	6,00	Mann's 11th Rep.
	1852			20,00	10,00	Rep. 1852.
	1854	2432	666	23,01	15,62	Rep. 1855.
	1855	3018	841	23,00	15,72	Amer. Alm.
Illinois.	1852	2397	1569	17,64	10,32	Amer. Alm.
	1855	2492	1557	23,01	15,62	Rep. 1855.
Michigan.	1845	1209	1981	12,71	5,36	Rep. 1845.
	1850	1435	2618	14,14	6,46	Rep. 1850.
Iowa.	1852	806	525	16,38	8,48	Am. Statist. Alm.
	1855	961	772	19,61	9,39	Amer. Alm.
Wisconsin.	1852			16,34	8,52	Amer. Alm.
	1853			18,24	9,20	Report 1853.
	1854			21,10	10,87	Report 1854.
	1855			22,84	12,09	Amer. Alm.

* The returns for these years were not quite complete.

Note. The foregoing statistics were compiled with much labor, expressly for this Almanac. They are necessarily defective, in obvious respects. For instance it is not designated, in most cases, whether the compensation is with or without board. But as the point of interest here is the *comparative* wages, this is of less importance.

The tables exhibit the following results:

1. The wages of female teachers, average less than one half those of males.
2. Their wages are not yet increasing more rapidly than those of males.
3. On the other hand, the proportion of females employed is constantly increasing.
4. This proportion is largest in those cities where public education is in the highest condition, especially in Massachusetts.

[The demand of the Woman's Rights movement have never, perhaps, been stated more pointedly than in the following.]

Sixth National Woman's Rights Convention. In this epoch of political and social excitement, the advocates of the Equal Rights of Woman find new reason to proclaim again their constant demand for a consistent application of democratic principles, for the emancipation not alone of one class or one nation, but of one-half the human race.

We accordingly invite

All who believe that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed;—

All who believe that Taxation and Representation should go together;—

All who believe in the right of all to a Trial by a Jury of their Peers;—

All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's work;—

All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to its public provisions for Education;—

To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next, to consider whether these rights and principles shall continue to be popularly limited to one-half the members of the community. Paulina Wright Davis, Pres't.

Lucy Stone, Sec'y.

Woman's Rights in Revolutionary Times. The celebrated wife of John Adams, wrote thus to him, May 7, 1776. "I cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies, for whilst you are proclaiming peace, and goodwill to men, emancipating all nations, you insist on retaining an absolute power over wives."

TESTIMONIAL TO MISS MITCHELL. The fame of our talented countrywoman, Miss Maria Mitchell of Nantucket, has spread far and wide among astronomers, and is cherished with pride by all Americans. We are glad to learn that it is proposed to present her a testimonial which will be at once an appropriate tribute to her talents, and an aid in the future prosecution of her astronomical researches. An observatory on Nantucket Island is for sale on very favorable terms, and a plan is on foot for its purchase, to be presented to her. The sum needed is $3000, of which more than a third has been raised by ladies in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Miss Mitchell is now in Europe, visiting the principal observatories and astronomers there, and it is hoped that she will soon be gratefully surprised by learning that the very imperfect means hitherto at her disposal in pursuing her favorite science, are to be replaced on her return by a collection of instruments which she will be delighted to possess. Drs. Bond of Harvard College observatory, and Hall of Providence, have interested themselves in securing this object, and express strongly their opinion that valuable results to science cannot fail to be realized by furnishing so skillful and diligent an observer as Miss Mitchell the proposed aids to her researches. Dr. Bond expresses the conviction that Nantucket enjoys special advantages as an astronomical site, on account of its comparative exemption from thermometrical disturbances of the atmosphere.

We hope this worthy tribute to our countrywoman's scientific merit, will not fail to be paid. Miss Mitchell's friends have the refusal of the observatory only till September 1st, and several other purchasers are ready to take it at once. Dr. Geo. Choate of Salem has consented to receive the pledges of such as desire to be enrolled among the subscribers to the fund, among whose names are already the honored ones of Edward Everett, J. I. Bowditch, John C. Brown of Providence, and F. Peabody of Salem, besides other munificent patrons of science. [Journal of Commerce.

ECLIPSES FOR 1858.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 27th, in the evening. Visible in the Eastern part of the United States. The Moon will rise with a very small Eclipse upon its southern limb.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 15th, in the morning. Visible in the United States as a *partial Eclipse*, and only seen *east* of Wisconsin, Illinois, and the Mississippi river. The Sun *rises with the eclipse upon it.* Size, about 5 digits on the southern limb. End at Boston, 7 h. 48 m.; New-York, 7 h. 31 m.; Philadelphia. 7h 25 m.; Washington 7 h. 11 m.; Charleston, 6 h. 48 m.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 24th. Invisible except upon the Pacific coast.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 7th. Invisible in the United States, except a mere contact of limbs in Florida, Texas, and the extreme southern portion of Alabama and Mississippi, at the time of *sunrise.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS. Venus will be Morning Star until February 28th, then Evening Star until December 13th. Mars will be Morning Star until May 15th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Evening Star until May 19th, then Morning Star until December 8th. Saturn will be Morning Star until Jan. 15th, then Evening Star until July 25th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

MERCURY. This planet will be visible in the West soon after sunset, about April 17, August 15, and December 10; also before sunrise in the East about February 10, June 10, and October 31.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
Last Quarter . 6	8 3 ev.	7 46 ev.	7 40 ev.	7 28 ev.	1 12 3 57
New Moon . . . 15	0 48 mo.	0 31 mo.	0 25 mo.	0 13 mo.	9 12 7 30
First Quarter . 22	0 13 ev.	11 56 mo.	11 50 mo.	11 38 mo.	17 12 10 29
Full Moon . . . 29	4 27 mo.	4 10 mo.	4 4 mo.	3 52 mo.	25 12 12 41

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE			NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS			BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Fr	23 0	7 31	4 37	6 48	ev 4	7 24	4 44	6 55	9 38	7 19	4 49	7 0
2	Sa	22 55	7 31	4 38	8 2	0 55	7 24	4 44	8 8	10 26	7 19	4 50	8 11
3	☾	22 49	7 31	4 39	9 17	1 42	7 24	4 45	9 20	11 11	7 19	4 51	9 22
4	M	22 43	7 31	4 40	10 27	2 29	7 24	4 46	10 27	11 56	7 19	4 52	10 28
5	Tu	22 36	7 31	4 41	11 31	3 10	7 23	4 47	11 31	ev 40	7 19	4 53	11 30
6	W	22 29	7 30	4 42	morn	3 54	7 23	4 48	morn	1 24	7 19	4 54	morn
7	Th	22 21	7 30	4 43	0 36	4 36	7 23	4 49	0 34	2 9	7 19	4 55	0 32
8	Fr	22 13	7 30	4 44	1 39	5 23	7 23	4 50	1 35	3 3	7 19	4 55	1 32
9	Sa	22 5	7 30	4 45	2 44	6 24	7 23	4 51	2 38	3 53	7 19	4 56	2 34
10	☾	21 56	7 29	4 46	3 48	7 29	7 23	4 52	3 40	4 49	7 19	4 57	3 35
11	M	21 47	7 29	4 47	4 50	8 40	7 23	4 53	4 42	5 44	7 18	4 58	4 36
12	Tu	21 37	7 29	4 48	5 52	9 46	7 23	4 54	5 40	6 37	7 18	5 59	5 33
13	W	21 27	7 28	4 49	6 44	10 35	7 22	4 55	6 32	7 26	7 18	5 0	6 25
14	Th	21 16	7 28	4 50	7 27	11 20	7 22	4 56	7 18	8 11	7 18	5 1	7 11
15	Fr	21 5	7 28	4 51	sets	11 58	7 22	4 57	sets	8 56	7 18	5 2	sets
16	Sa	20 54	7 27	4 52	6 25	morn	7 22	4 58	6 32	9 36	7 17	5 3	6 36
17	☾	20 42	7 27	4 53	7 32	0 34	7 21	4 59	7 38	10 18	7 17	5 4	7 41
18	M	20 30	7 26	4 54	8 40	1 8	7 21	5 0	8 43	10 52	7 16	5 5	8 45
19	Tu	20 17	7 25	4 55	9 50	1 42	7 20	5 1	9 51	11 33	7 16	5 7	9 51
20	W	20 5	7 25	4 57	11 1	2 17	7 20	5 3	10 59	morn	7 15	5 8	10 58
21	Th	19 51	7 24	4 58	morn	2 54	7 19	5 4	morn	0 18	7 15	5 9	morn
22	Fr	19 38	7 24	4 59	0 13	3 33	7 18	5 5	0 10	1 6	7 14	5 10	0 7
23	Sa	19 24	7 23	5 0	1 28	4 15	7 18	5 6	1 24	2 1	7 14	5 11	1 20
24	☾	19 9	7 22	5 1	2 47	5 2	7 17	5 7	2 40	3 11	7 13	5 12	2 35
25	M	18 54	7 22	5 3	4 5	6 6	7 16	5 8	3 56	4 18	7 12	5 13	3 49
26	Tu	18 39	7 21	5 4	5 18	7 26	7 16	5 10	5 8	5 31	7 12	5 14	5 1
27	W	18 24	7 20	5 5	6 17	8 56	7 15	5 11	6 8	6 40	7 11	5 15	6 1
28	Th	18 8	7 19	5 7	rises	10 8	7 14	5 12	rises	7 40	7 10	5 17	rises
29	Fr	17 52	7 18	5 8	5 36	11 11	7 14	5 13	5 43	8 28	7 9	5 18	5 47
30	Sa	17 36	7 17	5 10	6 52	ev 1	7 13	5 15	6 57	9 18	7 9	5 19	6 59
31	☾	17 19	7 16	5 11	8 3	0 46	7 12	5 16	8 6	9 58	7 8	5 20	8 7

A Lady Horsebreaker in France. In consequence of the success obtained by Madame Isabelle in breaking in horses for the Russian army, the French minister of war lately authorised her to proceed officially before a commission composed of general and superior officers of cavalry, with General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely at their head, to a practical demonstration of her method on a certain number of young cavalry horses. After twenty days' training, the horses were so perfectly broken in, that the minister no longer hesitated to enter into an arrangement with Madame Isabelle to introduce her system into all the imperial schools of cavalry, beginning with that of Saumur.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
Last Quarter. .	5	4 32 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 9 ev.	3 57 ev.	1 12 13 55
New Moon. . . .	13	5 29 ev.	5 12 ev.	5 6 ev.	4 54 ev,	9 12 14 30
First Quarter .	20	8 14 ev.	7 57 ev.	7 51 ev.	7 39 ev.	17 12 14 6
Full Moon. . . .	27	5 21 ev.	5 4 ev.	4 58 ev.	4 46 ev.	25 12 13 17

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO			
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	
1	M	17 2	7 15	5 13	9 13	1 26	7 11	5 17	9 13	10 38	7 7	5 21	9 13	
2	Tu	16 45	7 14	5 15	10 20	2 3	7 10	5 18	10 19	11 13	7 6	5 23	10 18	
3	W	16 27	7 13	5 16	11 25	2 41	7 9	5 19	11 22	11 56	7 5	5 24	11 19	
4	Th	16 9	7 11	5 18	morn	3 15	7 8	5 21	moon	ev 39	7 4	5 25	morn	
5	Fr	15 51	7 10	5 19	0 31	3 50	7 7	5 22	0 25	1 26	7 3	5 26	0 21	
6	Sa	15 33	7 9	5 21	1 37	4 26	7 6	5 23	1 29	2 15	7 2	5 27	1 24	
7	C	15 14	7 8	5 22	2 41	5 10	7 5	5 24	2 31	3 15	7 1	5 28	2 25	
8	M	14 55	7 7	5 23	3 41	6 18	7 3	5 26	3 30	4 17	7 0	5 29	3 23	
9	Tu	14 36	7 5	5 24	4 36	7 42	7 2	5 27	4 25	5 15	6 58	5 30	4 18	
10	W	14 16	7 4	5 25	5 24	9 9	7 1	5 29	5 13	6 13	6 59	5 32	5 6	
11	Th	13 57	7 3	5 26	5 5	10 16	6 59	5 30	5 55	7 4	6 57	5 33	5 49	
12	Fr	13 37	7 2	5 28	6 37	11 2	6 58	5 31	6 29	7 46	6 55	5 34	6 24	
13	Sa	13 17	7 1	5 29	sets	11 40	6 57	5 32	sets	8 28	6 54	5 35	sets	
14	C	12 56	7 0	5 30	6 30	morn	6 56	5 33	6 34	9 9	6 53	5 36	6 36	
15	M	12 36	6 58	5 32	7 41	0 16	6 54	5 34	7 42	9 49	6 52	5 38	7 43	
16	Tu	12 15	6 57	5 33	8 51	0 50	6 53	5 35	8 50	10 24	6 51	5 39	8 49	
17	W	11 54	6 55	5 35	10 4	1 21	6 52	5 36	10 1	11 5	6 49	5 40	9 59	
18	Th	11 33	6 54	5 36	11 19	1 56	6 50	5 37	11 14	11 51	6 48	5 41	11 10	
19	Fr	11 11	6 52	5 38	morn	2 29	6 49	5 38	morn	m r	6 47	5 42	morn	
20	Sa	10 50	6 51	5 39	0 36	3 5	6 47	5 40	0 30	0 55	6 46	5 44	0 25	
21	C	10 28	6 49	5 40	1 54	3 44	6 46	5 41	1 45	1 47	6 44	5 45	1 39	
22	M	10 6	6 47	5 42	3 7	4 34	6 44	5 42	2 56	3 0	6 43	5 46	2 49	
23	Tu	9 44	6 45	5 43	4 10	5 37	6 43	5 43	3 59	4 16	6 42	5 47	3 52	
24	W	9 22	6 44	5 45	5 1	7 11	6 41	5 44	4 52	5 27	6 40	5 48	4 46	
25	Th	9 0	6 43	5 46	5 40	8 55	6 40	5 45	5 34	6 30	6 38	5 49	5 29	
26	Fr	8 38	6 41	5 47	6 11	10 11	6 39	5 47	6 7	7 21	6 37	5 51	6 3	
27	Sa	8 15	6 39	5 49	rises	11 6	6 38	5 48	rises	8 2	6 36	5 52	rises	
28	C	7 53	6 38	5 50	6 53	11 49	6 36	5 49	6 54	8 46	6 34	5 53	6 55	

There is near Trenton, says the Newark *Advertiser*, a woman who is a skilful mechanic. She has made a carriage, and can make a violin or a gun. She is only 25 years old.

This is told as though it were something wonderful for a woman to have mechanical genius; when the fact is, that there are thousands all over the country who would make as good mechanics and handle tools with as much skill and dexterity as men, if they were only allowed to make manifest their ingenuity and inclinations. A girl's hands and head are formed very much like those of a boy, and if put to a trade at the age when boys are usually apprenticed, she will master her business quite as soon as the boy—be the trade what it may.

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
Last Quarter. . 7	1 26 ev.	1 9 ev.	1 3 ev.	0 51 ev.	1 12 12 32
New Moon . . . 15	7 28 mo.	7 11 mo.	7 5 mo.	6 53 mo.	9 12 10 41
First Quarter . 22	2 58 mo.	2 41 mo.	2 35 mo.	2 23 mo.	17 12 8 29
Full Moon. . . . 29	7 23 mo.	7 6 mo.	7 0 mo.	6 48 mo.	25 12 6 3

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO			
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	
1	M	7 30	6 36	5 51	8 3	ev 28	6 34	5 51	8 1	9 27	6 33	5 54	8 0	
2	Tu	7 7	6 35	5 52	9 9	1 2	6 33	5 52	9 5	10 2	6 32	5 55	9 3	
3	W	6 44	6 33	5 53	10 16	1 35	6 31	5 53	10 10	10 39	6 30	5 56	10 7	
4	Th	6 21	6 31	5 54	11 22	2 7	6 30	5 54	11 14	11 16	6 29	5 57	11 9	
5	Fr	5 58	6 30	5 55	morn	2 36	6 28	5 55	morn	12 0	6 27	5 57	morn	
6	Sa	5 35	6 28	5 56	0 26	3 8	6 27	5 56	0 17	ev 48	6 26	5 58	0 11	
7	C	5 11	6 26	5 57	1 30	3 41	6 26	5 57	1 19	1 42	6 24	5 59	1 12	
8	M	4 48	6 25	5 58	2 27	4 23	6 25	5 58	2 16	2 42	6 23	6 0	2 9	
9	Tu	4 25	6 23	5 59	3 18	5 21	6 24	5 59	3 7	3 46	6 21	6 1	3 0	
10	W	4 1	6 21	6 0	4 1	6 53	6 22	6 0	3 51	4 46	6 20	6 2	3 45	
11	Th	3 38	6 20	6 1	4 35	8 30	6 20	6 1	4 26	5 44	6 18	6 3	4 21	
12	Fr	3 14	6 18	6 2	5 6	9 47	6 18	6 2	4 58	6 34	6 17	6 4	4 54	
13	Sa	2 50	6 16	6 3	5 32	10 34	6 16	6 3	5 25	7 20	6 15	6 5	5 22	
14	C	2 27	6 14	6 4	5 53	11 14	6 15	6 4	5 49	7 57	6 13	6 6	5 48	
15	M	2 3	6 13	6 5	sets	11 48	6 13	6 5	sets	8 37	6 12	6 7	sets	
16	Tu	1 39	6 11	6 7	7 50	m rn	6 11	6 6	7 46	9 20	6 10	6 8	7 44	
17	W	1 15	6 9	6 8	9 6	0 20	6 10	6 7	9 1	10 0	6 9	6 9	8 58	
18	Th	0 52	6 7	6 9	10 25	0 53	6 8	6 8	10 17	10 46	6 7	6 10	10 13	
19	Fr	0 28	6 6	6 10	11 45	1 25	6 7	6 9	11 34	11 35	6 6	6 11	11 28	
20	Sa	s. 4	6 4	6 12	morn	2 5	6 5	6 10	morn	morn	6 4	6 12	morn	
21	C	n. 19	6 2	6 13	1 9	2 42	6 3	6 11	0 49	0 35	6 3	6 13	0 42	
22	M	0 43	6 0	6 14	2 7	3 26	6 1	6 13	1 55	1 43	6 1	6 14	1 48	
23	Tu	1 7	5 59	6 15	2 59	4 19	6 0	6 14	2 49	2 58	5 59	6 15	2 42	
24	W	1 30	5 57	6 17	3 42	5 32	5 58	6 15	3 33	4 11	5 58	6 16	3 28	
25	Th	1 54	5 55	6 18	4 14	7 16	5 56	6 16	4 7	5 12	5 56	6 17	4 3	
26	Fr	2 17	5 53	6 19	4 41	8 53	5 55	6 17	4 35	6 9	5 54	6 18	4 32	
27	Sa	2 41	5 52	6 20	5 2	10 1	5 53	6 18	5 0	6 56	5 53	6 19	4 58	
28	C	3 4	5 50	6 21	5 22	10 45	5 51	6 19	5 22	7 38	5 51	6 19	5 22	
29	M	3 28	5 48	9 22	rises	11 26	5 50	6 20	rises	8 11	5 50	6 20	rises	
30	Tu	3 51	5 46	6 23	7 56	11 59	5 48	6 21	7 52	8 50	5 48	6 21	7 49	
31	W	4 14	5 45	6 24	9 2	ev 31	5 47	6 22	8 58	9 30	5 47	6 22	8 54	

Upwards of ten thousand females in New York, forty thousand in Paris, and eighty thousand in London, are said by statisticians, to regularly earn a daily living by immoral practices. And yet all these are Christian cities.

A widow lady of Bury, Mary Chapman, who would appear to have been a warlike dame, making her will in 1649, leaves to one of her sons, among other things, "also *my* muskett, rest, bandileers, sword, and headpiece, *my* jacke, a fine paire of sheets, and a hutche."

MOON'S PHASES.	d.	BOSTON. h. m.	PHILADELPH. h. m.	BALTIMORE. h. m.	CHARLESTON. h. m.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. d.	h.	m.	s.
Last Quarter. .	6	8 59 mo.	8 42 mo.	8 36 mo.	8 24 mo.	1	12	3	54
New Moon. . . .	13	6 31 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 8 ev.	5 56 ev.	9	12	1	33
First Quarter .	20	9 42 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	17	11	59	30
Full Moon. . . .	27	10 12 ev.	9 55 ev.	9 49 ev.	9 37 ev.	25	11	57	50

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Th	4 37	5 43	6 25	10 11	1 4	5 45	6 23	10 2	10 7	5 46	6 23	9 57
2	Fr	5 0	5 41	6 27	11 15	1 34	5 44	6 24	11 6	10 47	5 44	6 24	11 0
3	Sa	5 23	5 40	6 28	morn	2 4	5 42	6 25	morn	11 29	5 42	6 25	11 58
4	☾	5 46	5 38	6 29	0 15	2 35	5 41	6 26	0 5	ev 20	5 41	6 26	morn
5	M	6 9	5 36	6 30	1 10	3 13	5 39	6 27	0 58	1 13	5 39	6 27	0 51
6	Tu	6 32	5 35	6 31	1 55	3 54	5 37	6 28	1 44	2 10	5 37	6 27	1 37
7	W	6 54	5 33	6 32	2 32	4 47	5 36	6 29	2 23	3 12	5 36	6 28	2 17
8	Th	7 17	5 31	6 33	3 2	6 14	5 34	6 30	2 56	4 12	5 34	6 29	2 52
9	Fr	7 39	5 30	6 35	3 29	7 44	5 33	6 31	3 24	5 1	5 33	6 30	3 20
10	Sa	8 1	5 28	6 36	3 53	9 0	5 31	6 32	3 50	5 56	5 31	6 31	4 11
11	☾	8 23	5 26	6 37	4 14	9 53	5 30	6 33	4 14	6 43	5 30	6 32	4 13
12	M	8 45	5 25	6 38	4 36	10 34	5 28	6 34	4 37	7 25	5 28	6 33	4 37
13	Tu	9 7	5 23	6 39	4 58	11 10	5 26	6 35	5 1	8 7	5 27	6 34	5 3
14	W	9 29	5 21	6 40	sets	11 45	5 24	6 36	sets	8 53	5 25	6 35	sets
15	Th	9 50	5 20	6 41	9 22	morn	5 22	6 37	9 15	9 42	5 24	6 36	9 20
16	Fr	10 12	5 18	6 43	10 44	0 23	5 21	6 38	10 34	10 33	5 23	6 37	10 28
17	Sa	10 33	5 16	6 44	11 56	1 2	5 19	6 39	11 45	11 29	5 21	6 38	11 38
18	☾	10 54	5 15	6 45	morn	1 43	5 18	6 40	morn	morn	5 20	6 39	morn
19	M	11 15	5 13	6 46	0 54	2 27	5 17	6 41	0 44	0 34	5 18	6 40	0 37
20	Tu	11 35	5 12	6 47	1 42	3 20	5 16	6 42	1 33	1 40	5 17	6 41	1 27
21	W	11 56	5 10	6 48	2 16	4 18	5 14	6 43	2 10	2 46	5 15	6 42	2 5
22	Th	12 16	5 9	6 49	2 45	5 37	5 13	6 44	2 40	3 49	5 14	6 43	2 37
23	Fr	12 36	5 7	6 50	3 6	7 10	5 12	6 45	3 4	4 46	5 13	6 44	3 2
24	Sa	12 56	5 6	6 51	3 27	8 31	5 10	6 46	3 27	5 37	5 11	6 45	3 26
25	☾	13 15	5 4	6 52	3 47	9 30	5 9	6 47	3 48	6 21	5 10	6 46	3 48
26	M	13 35	5 3	6 54	4 6	10 15	5 7	6 48	4 10	7 3	5 9	6 47	4 12
27	Tu	13 54	5 1	6 55	4 26	10 55	5 6	6 49	4 33	7 42	5 7	6 48	4 36
28	W	14 13	5 0	6 56	rises	11 29	5 5	6 40	rises	8 16	5 6	6 49	rises
29	Th	14 31	4 58	6 57	9 1	ev 4	5 3	6 51	8 53	9 0	5 5	6 50	8 47
30	Fr	14 50	4 57	6 58	10 6	0 36	5 2	6 52	9 55	9 40	5 4	6 51	9 48

Sewing in New York.—"I am informed from one source, that based on a calculation some two years ago, the number of those who live by sewing in New York, exceeds 15,000. Another who has good means of information tells me there are 40,000 earning fifteen shillings ($1,87½) per week and paying twelve shillings ($1,50) for board, making shirts at 4 cents."—*E. H. Chapin, Moral Aspects of City Life.*

The first "pilgrim" who stepped ashore on Plymouth Rock, is said by tradition to have been a young girl named Mary Chilton.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
Last Quarter. .	6	1 56 mo.	1 39 mo.	1 33 mo.	1 21 mo.	1 11 56 55
New Moon . . .	13	3 4 mo.	2 47 mo.	2 41 mo.	2 29 mo.	9 11 56 13
First Quarter .	19	5 36 ev.	5 19 ev.	5 13 ev.	5 1 ev.	17 11 56 8
Full Moon	27	1 21 ev.	1 4 ev.	0 58 ev.	0 46 ev.	25 11 56 37

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Sa	15 8	4 56	7 0	11 1	1 8	5 0	6 53	10 50	10 22	5 2	6 52	10 43
2	☾	15 26	4 54	7 1	11 50	1 41	4 59	6 54	11 39	11 6	5 1	6 53	11 32
3	M	15 44	4 53	7 2	morn	2 14	4 58	6 55	morn	11 56	5 0	6 54	morn
4	Tu	16 1	4 52	7 3	0 30	2 50	4 57	6 56	0 20	ev 47	4 59	6 55	0 14
5	W	16 18	4 50	7 4	1 3	3 33	4 56	6 57	0 55	1 39	4 58	6 56	0 50
6	Th	16 35	4 49	7 5	1 29	4 25	4 55	6 58	1 24	2 34	4 57	6 57	1 20
7	Fr	16 52	4 48	7 6	1 55	5 36	4 54	6 59	1 50	3 26	4 56	6 58	1 47
8	Sa	17 8	4 47	7 7	2 15	6 56	4 53	7 0	2 13	4 21	4 55	6 59	2 11
9	☾	17 25	4 46	7 8	2 36	8 5	4 52	7 1	2 37	5 11	4 54	7 0	2 36
10	M	17 40	4 44	7 9	2 57	9 2	4 51	7 2	2 59	6 4	4 53	7 1	3 0
11	Tu	17 56	4 43	7 10	3 21	9 28	4 50	7 3	3 26	6 54	4 52	7 2	3 28
12	W	18 11	4 42	7 11	3 48	10 31	4 49	7 4	3 55	7 42	4 51	7 2	3 59
13	Th	18 26	4 41	7 12	sets	11 16	4 48	7 5	sets	8 34	4 50	7 3	sets
14	Fr	18 41	4 40	7 13	9 36	11 58	4 47	7 6	9 26	9 32	4 49	7 4	9 19
15	Sa	18 55	4 39	7 14	10 44	morn	4 46	7 7	10 34	10 27	4 48	7 5	10 27
16	☾	19 9	4 38	7 15	11 36	0 45	4 45	7 8	11 27	11 24	4 47	7 6	11 21
17	M	19 22	4 37	7 16	morn	1 31	4 44	7 8	morn	morn	4 46	7 7	morn
18	Tu	19 36	4 36	7 17	0 16	2 24	4 44	7 9	0 10	0 25	4 45	7 8	0 5
19	W	19 49	4 35	7 18	0 47	3 18	4 43	7 10	0 42	1 24	4 45	7 9	0 38
20	Th	20 1	4 34	7 19	1 11	4 20	4 42	7 11	1 9	2 20	4 44	7 10	1 6
21	Fr	20 14	4 33	7 20	1 34	5 28	4 41	7 11	1 33	3 15	4 43	7 10	1 32
22	Sa	20 26	4 32	7 21	1 53	6 43	4 41	7 12	1 54	4 7	4 42	7 11	1 54
23	☾	20 37	4 32	7 22	2 12	7 45	4 40	7 13	2 16	4 56	4 42	7 12	2 18
24	M	20 49	4 31	7 23	2 33	8 46	4 39	7 14	2 38	5 44	4 41	7 13	2 41
25	Tu	20 59	4 30	7 23	2 54	9 37	4 38	7 15	3 1	6 29	4 40	7 14	3 5
26	W	21 10	4 30	7 24	3 21	10 21	4 38	7 16	3 29	7 13	4 40	7 14	3 34
27	Th	21 20	4 29	7 25	rises	11 2	4 37	7 16	rises	7 51	4 39	7 15	rises
28	Fr	21 30	4 28	7 26	8 54	11 40	4 36	7 17	8 44	8 35	4 38	7 16	8 37
29	Sa	21 39	4 28	7 27	9 45	ev 15	4 36	7 18	9 35	9 22	4 38	7 16	9 28
30	☾	21 48	4 27	7 28	10 28	0 51	4 35	7 19	10 19	10 5	4 37	7 17	10 13
31	M	21 57	4 26	7 29	11 3	1 23	4 35	7 20	10 55	10 45	4 37	7 18	10 50

Female Inventors.—"Man, having excluded woman from all opportunity of mechanical education, turns and reproaches her with having invented nothing. But one remarkable fact is overlooked. Society limits woman's sphere to the needle, the spindle and the basket; and tradition reports that she *herself invented all three.* If she has invented her tools as fast as she has found opportuni'y to use them, can more be asked?"—*T. W. Higginson.*

In the ancient Hindoo dramas, wives do not speak the same language with their husbands, but employ the dialect of slaves.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
Last Quarter..	4	3 37 ev.	3 20 ev.	3 14 ev.	3 2 ev.	1 11 57 29
New Moon ...	11	10 2 mo.	9 45 mo.	9 39 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 11 58 52
First Quarter .	18	3 30 mo.	3 13 mo.	3 7 mo.	2 55 mo.	17 12 0 32
Full Moon. . . .	26	4 29 mo.	4 12 mo.	4 6 mo.	3 54 mo.	25 12 2 15

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Tu	22 5	4 26	7 30	11 33	1 58	4 34	7 20	11 26	11 30	4 36	7 19	11 22
2	W	22 13	4 25	7 30	11 56	2 36	4 34	7 21	11 52	ev 16	4 36	7 19	11 49
3	Th	22 21	4 25	7 31	morn	3 20	4 34	7 22	morn	1 2	4 36	7 20	morn
4	Fr	22 28	4 25	7 32	0 18	4 6	4 33	7 22	0 16	1 51	4 35	7 21	0 14
5	Sa	22 35	4 24	7 32	0 39	4 59	4 33	7 23	0 38	2 40	4 35	7 21	0 37
6	☾	22 41	4 24	7 33	1 0	6 2	4 33	7 24	1 1	3 36	4 35	7 22	1 2
7	M	22 47	4 24	7 34	1 21	7 8	4 33	7 24	1 25	4 30	4 34	7 23	1 27
8	Tu	22 53	4 23	7 34	1 45	8 5	4 32	7 25	1 51	5 30	4 34	7 23	1 54
9	W	22 58	4 23	7 35	2 17	9 3	4 32	7 25	2 24	6 30	4 34	7 24	2 28
10	Th	23 2	4 23	7 36	2 55	9 59	4 32	7 26	3 5	7 28	4 34	7 24	3 11
11	Fr	23 7	4 22	7 36	sets	10 53	4 32	7 26	sets	8 24	4 34	7 25	sets
12	Sa	23 11	4 22	7 37	9 26	11 44	4 32	7 27	9 16	9 26	4 34	7 25	9 10
13	☾	23 14	4 22	7 37	10 12	morn	4 32	7 27	10 4	10 21	4 34	7 26	9 59
14	M	23 17	4 22	7 38	10 44	0 36	4 32	7 28	10 39	11 10	4 34	7 26	10 35
15	Tu	23 20	4 22	7 38	11 14	1 28	4 32	7 28	11 10	morn	4 34	7 26	11 7
16	W	23 22	4 22	7 38	11 37	2 19	4 32	7 29	11 36	0 3	4 34	7 27	11 34
17	Th	23 24	4 22	7 39	11 58	3 10	4 32	7 29	11 58	0 53	4 34	7 27	11 58
18	Fr	23 26	4 22	7 39	morn	4 3	4 32	7 30	morn	1 42	4 34	7 27	morn
19	Sa	23 27	4 22	7 39	0 17	4 57	4 32	7 30	0 19	2 32	4 34	7 28	0 20
20	☾	23 27	4 23	7 40	0 37	5 55	4 33	7 30	0 42	3 22	4 34	7 28	0 44
21	M	23 27	4 23	7 40	0 58	6 55	4 33	7 30	1 4	4 15	4 34	7 28	1 7
22	Tu	23 27	4 23	7 40	1 25	7 53	4 33	7 31	1 32	5 4	4 35	7 28	1 36
23	W	23 27	4 23	7 40	1 55	8 55	4 33	7 31	2 4	5 57	4 35	7 29	2 9
24	Th	23 26	4 24	7 40	2 29	9 53	4 33	7 31	2 40	6 47	4 35	7 29	2 46
25	Fr	23 24	4 24	7 41	3 15	10 38	4 33	7 31	3 26	7 34	4 35	7 29	3 33
26	Sa	23 22	4 24	7 41	rises	11 21	4 34	7 31	rises	8 14	4 36	7 29	rises
27	☾	23 20	4 25	7 41	9 7	ev 1	4 34	7 31	8 58	9 3	4 36	7 29	8 52
28	M	23 18	4 25	7 40	9 36	0 36	4 34	7 31	9 30	9 45	4 36	7 29	9 25
29	Tu	23 15	4 25	7 40	10 1	1 12	4 34	7 31	9 56	10 22	4 37	7 29	9 52
30	W	23 11	4 26	7 40	10 23	1 47	4 35	7 31	10 20	11 2	4 37	7 29	10 18

A correspondent of the London Spectator suggests:—"The employment of women *as clerks at railway stations* would not be an unprecedented innovation; they not unfrequently fill that position abroad; and I can recall at least one instance, when, at a principal station in France, a female clerk displayed under difficult circumstances an amount of zeal and intelligence which showed her to be admirably suited to her office—'the right *woman* in the right place.'

The word courage is in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, a *feminine* noun.

MOON'S PHASES.	d.	BOSTON. h. m.	PHILADELPH. h. m.	BALTIMORE. h. m.	CHARLESTON. h. m.
Last Quarter .	4	2 0 mo.	1 43 mo.	1 37 mo.	1 25 mo.
New Moon . . .	10	4 40 ev.	4 23 ev.	4 17 ev.	4 5 ev.
First Quarter .	17	3 55 ev.	3 38 ev.	3 32 ev.	3 20 ev.
Full Moon . . .	25	7 19 ev.	7 2 ev.	6 56 ev.	6 44 ev.

Sun on Merid or noon mark	d.	h.	m. s.
	1	12	3 28
	9	12	4 51
	17	12	5 49
	25	12	6 12

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Th	23 7	4 26	7 40	10 43	2 21	4 35	7 31	10 42	11 42	4 38	7 29	10 41
2	Fr	23 3	4 27	7 40	11 3	3 0	4 36	7 30	11 4	ev 25	4 38	7 29	11 4
3	Sa	22 58	4 27	7 40	11 22	3 40	4 36	7 30	11 26	1 8	4 39	7 29	11 28
4	☾	22 53	4 28	7 40	11 47	4 26	4 37	7 30	11 52	1 59	4 39	7 28	11 55
5	M	22 48	4 29	7 39	morn	5 15	4 37	7 30	morn	2 57	4 40	7 28	morn
6	Tu	22 42	4 29	7 39	0 14	6 17	4 38	7 30	0 20	3 57	4 41	7 28	0 24
7	W	22 36	4 30	7 39	0 46	7 20	4 39	7 30	0 55	5 5	4 41	7 28	1 0
8	Th	22 29	4 31	7 38	1 32	8 31	4 40	7 29	1 42	6 16	4 42	7 27	1 48
9	Fr	22 22	4 31	7 38	2 28	9 39	4 40	7 29	2 40	7 21	4 42	7 27	2 47
10	Sa	22 14	4 32	7 38	3 40	10 41	4 41	7 29	3 51	8 16	4 43	7 27	3 58
11	☾	22 7	4 33	7 37	sets	11 37	4 42	7 28	sets	9 15	4 44	7 26	sets
12	M	21 58	4 33	7 37	9 13	morn	4 43	7 28	9 9	10 3	4 44	7 26	9 6
13	Tu	21 50	4 34	7 36	9 38	0 31	4 44	7 27	9 36	10 46	4 45	7 26	9 34
14	W	21 41	4 35	7 36	10 0	1 20	4 44	7 27	10 0	11 29	4 46	7 25	9 59
15	Th	21 31	4 36	7 35	10 21	2 7	4 45	7 26	10 23	morn	4 46	7 24	10 24
16	Fr	21 22	4 37	7 34	10 42	2 52	4 46	7 25	10 46	0 14	4 47	7 24	10 48
17	Sa	21 12	4 37	7 34	11 2	3 36	4 46	7 25	11 8	0 59	4 48	7 23	11 11
18	☾	21 1	4 38	7 33	11 28	4 18	4 47	7 24	11 35	1 47	4 49	7 23	11 39
19	M	20 51	4 39	7 32	11 55	5 0	4 48	7 23	morn	2 39	4 49	7 22	morn
20	Tu	20 39	4 40	7 31	morn	5 54	4 49	7 22	0 4	3 37	4 50	7 21	0 9
21	W	20 28	4 41	7 30	0 29	7 0	4 50	7 22	0 39	4 31	4 51	7 20	0 45
22	Th	20 16	4 42	7 30	1 10	8 12	4 50	7 21	1 21	5 30	4 52	7 19	1 28
23	Fr	20 4	4 43	7 29	2 1	9 25	4 51	7 20	2 12	6 25	4 52	7 18	2 19
24	Sa	19 51	4 44	7 28	2 58	10 20	4 52	7 19	3 8	7 14	4 53	7 18	3 15
25	☾	19 39	4 45	7 27	rises	11 7	4 53	7 19	rises	7 56	4 54	7 17	rises
26	M	19 25	4 46	7 26	8 4	11 45	4 54	7 18	7 59	8 39	4 55	7 16	7 55
27	Tu	19 12	4 47	7 25	8 29	ev 21	4 55	7 17	8 25	9 21	4 56	7 15	8 22
28	W	18 58	4 48	7 24	8 48	0 56	4 56	7 16	8 47	9 56	4 57	7 14	8 45
29	Th	18 44	4 49	7 23	9 8	1 27	4 56	7 16	9 9	10 32	4 57	7 13	9 9
30	Fr	18 30	4 50	7 22	9 28	1 58	4 57	7 15	9 30	11 9	4 58	7 12	9 31
31	Sa	18 15	4 51	7 21	9 49	2 33	4 58	7 14	9 54	11 50	4 59	7 11	9 56

The St. Louis Republican mentions that there is one feature about the steamer Illinois Belle, of peculiar attractiveness—a lady clerk: "Look at her bills of lading, and 'Mary J. Patterson, clerk,' will be seen traced in a delicate and very neat style of chirography. A lady clerk on a western steamer! It speaks strongly of our moral progress."

George Borrow, in his singular narrative, "The Romany Rye," states that the sale of a wife with a halter round her neck, is still a legal transaction in England. It must be done in the cattle market, as if she were a mare, "all women being considered as mares by old English law, *and indeed called mares in certain counties where genuine old English is still preserved.*"

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	d. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
Last Quarter .	2 9 37 mo.	9 20 mo.	9 14 mo.	9 2 mo.	1 12 6 1
New Moon . . .	8 0 10 mo.	11 53 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 35 ev.	9 12 5 14
First Quarter .	16 6 58 mo.	6 41 mo.	6 35 mo.	6 23 mo.	17 12 3 50
Full Moon . . .	24 9 28 mo.	9 11 mo.	9 5 mo.	8 53 mo.	25 12 1 53
Last Quarter .	31 3 32 ev.	3 15 ev.	3 9 ev.	2 57 ev.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO			
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Philad	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	
1	C	18 0	4 52	7 20	10 14	3 9	4 59	7 13	10 21	6 56	5 0	7 11	10 25	
2	M	17 45	4 53	7 18	10 45	3 50	5 0	7 12	10 53	7 45	5 1	7 10	10 58	
3	Tu	17 29	4 54	7 17	11 22	4 35	5 1	7 11	11 32	8 39	5 2	7 9	11 39	
4	W	17 13	4 55	7 16	mern	5 30	5 1	7 10	morn	9 38	5 3	7 8	morn	
5	Th	16 57	4 56	7 15	0 13	6 48	6 2	7 9	0 24	10 42	5 4	7 7	0 31	
6	Fr	16 41	4 57	7 14	1 17	8 14	5 3	7 8	1 28	11 48	5 5	7 6	1 34	
7	Sa	16 24	4 58	7 12	2 32	9 36	5 4	7 7	2 43	0 52	5 5	7 5	2 48	
8	C	16 7	4 59	7 11	3 54	10 40	5 5	7 5	4 2	1 52	5 6	7 3	4 7	
9	M	15 50	5 0	7 10	sets	11 33	5 6	7 4	sets	2 33	5 7	7 2	sets	
10	Tu	15 32	5 1	7 8	8 2	morn	5 7	7 3	8 0	3 14	5 8	7 1	7 59	
11	W	15 15	5 2	7 7	8 23	0 22	5 8	7 1	8 24	4 1	5 9	7 0	8 24	
12	Th	14 57	5 3	7 6	8 42	1 4	5 9	7 0	8 46	4 46	5 10	6 58	8 48	
13	Fr	14 38	5 4	7 4	9 4	1 43	5 10	6 59	9 9	5 30	5 11	6 56	9 12	
14	Sa	14 20	5 5	7 3	9 29	2 21	5 11	6 58	9 36	6 16	5 12	6 55	9 40	
15	C	14 1	5 6	7 1	9 54	2 56	5 12	6 56	10 3	7 2	5 13	6 54	10 8	
16	M	13 52	5 7	7 0	10 26	3 33	5 13	6 55	10 37	7 50	5 14	6 53	10 43	
17	Tu	13 23	5 8	6 58	11 5	4 12	5 14	6 54	11 17	8 40	5 15	6 52	11 24	
18	W	13 4	5 9	6 57	11 53	4 58	5 15	6 53	morn	9 31	5 16	6 51	morn	
19	Th	12 44	5 11	6 55	mern	6 4	5 16	6 51	0 4	10 23	5 16	6 50	0 11	
20	Fr	12 25	5 12	6 54	0 48	7 28	5 17	9 50	0 59	11 13	5 17	6 48	1 6	
21	Sa	12 5	5 13	6 52	1 49	8 53	5 18	6 48	1 59	0 2	5 18	6 47	2 5	
22	C	11 45	5 14	6 51	2 54	10 1	5 19	6 47	3 2	0 49	5 19	6 45	3 7	
23	M	11 24	5 15	6 50	4 0	10 47	5 19	6 45	4 7	1 34	5 20	6 44	4 11	
24	Tu	11 4	5 16	6 48	rises	11 25	5 20	6 44	rises	2 8	5 21	6 43	rises	
25	W	10 43	5 17	6 46	7 14	11 59	5 21	6 42	7 14	2 42	5 22	6 41	7 13	
26	Th	10 22	5 18	6 44	7 33	ev 29	5 22	6 41	7 35	3 25	5 23	6 40	7 36	
27	Fr	10 1	5 19	6 43	7 55	1 1	5 23	6 39	7 58	4 8	5 24	6 38	8 0	
28	Sa	9 40	5 20	6 41	8 19	1 34	5 24	6 38	8 25	4 54	5 25	6 37	8 28	
29	C	9 19	5 21	6 39	8 47	2 5	5 25	6 36	8 54	5 43	5 25	6 35	8 58	
30	M	8 57	5 22	6 38	9 21	2 40	5 26	6 35	9 31	6 35	5 26	6 34	9 36	
31	Tu	8 36	5 23	6 36	10 7	3 18	5 27	6 34	10 18	7 31	5 27	6 32	10 24	

Addison, in the Spectator, refers to a French author, who mentions that the ladies of the court of France, in his time, thought it ill breeding and a kind of female pedantry, to pronounce a hard word right, for which reason they took frequent occasion to use hard words, that they might show a politeness in murdering them. The author further adds, that a lady of some quality at court, having accidentally made use of a hard word in a proper place, and pronounced it right, the whole assembly was out of countenance for her.

MOON'S PHASES.	d.	BOSTON. h. m.	PHILADELPH. h. m.	BALTIMORE. h. m.	CHARLESTON. h. m.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. d.	h. m. s.
New Moon . . .	7	9 31 mo.	9 14 mo.	9 8 mo.	8 56 mo.	1	11 59 50
First Quarter .	15	0 32 mo.	0 15 mo.	0 9 mo.	11 57 ev.	9	11 57 12
Full Moon . . .	22	10 36 ev.	10 19 ev.	10 13 ev.	10 1 ev.	17	11 54 24
Last Quarter. .	29	9 7 ev.	8 50 ev.	8 44 ev.	8 32 ev.	25	11 51 37

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	W	8 14	5 24	6 35	11 4	4 5	5 28	6 32	11 15	2 24	5 28	6 31	11 22
2	Th	7 52	5 26	6 33	morn	5 6	5 29	6 30	morn	3 41	5 29	6 29	morn
3	Fr	7 30	5 27	6 31	0 12	6 36	5 30	6 28	0 23	4 54	5 30	6 28	0 30
4	Sa	7 8	5 28	6 29	1 31	8 14	5 31	6 27	1 40	6 1	5 31	6 26	1 46
5	C	6 46	5 29	6 28	2 51	9 24	5 32	6 25	2 58	6 57	5 32	6 25	3 2
6	M	6 23	5 30	6 26	4 8	10 32	5 34	6 24	4 14	7 42	5 33	6 23	4 16
7	Tu	6 1	5 31	6 24	sets	11 23	5 35	6 23	sets	8 23	5 34	6 21	sets
8	W	5 38	5 32	6 22	6 41	morn	5 36	6 21	6 47	9 5	5 35	6 20	6 48
9	Th	5 16	5 33	6 21	7 6	0 3	5 37	6 19	7 10	9 44	5 35	6 18	7 12
10	Fr	4 53	5 34	6 19	7 30	0 38	5 38	6 18	7 36	10 21	5 36	6 17	7 39
11	Sa	4 30	5 35	6 17	7 56	1 12	5 39	6 16	8 3	11 1	5 37	6 15	8 07
12	C	4 7	5 36	6 15	8 25	1 46	5 39	6 14	8 34	11 46	5 38	6 14	8 39
13	M	3 44	5 37	6 14	9 1	2 19	5 40	6 12	9 12	morn	5 39	6 12	9 18
14	Tu	3 21	5 38	6 12	9 45	2 51	5 41	6 11	9 57	0 36	5 40	6 10	10 4
15	W	2 58	5 39	6 10	10 37	3 27	5 42	6 9	10 49	1 31	5 41	6 9	10 56
16	Th	2 35	5 40	6 8	11 36	4 13	5 43	6 7	11 46	2 32	5 42	6 7	11 52
17	Fr	2 12	5 41	6 7	morn	5 17	5 44	6 6	morn	3 33	5 43	6 6	morn
18	Sa	1 48	5 43	6 5	0 40	6 50	5 45	6 4	0 50	4 30	5 44	6 4	0 55
19	C	1 25	5 44	6 3	1 45	8 18	5 46	6 3	1 53	5 27	5 44	6 2	1 57
20	M	1 2	5 45	6 1	2 51	9 33	5 47	6 1	2 57	6 16	5 45	6 1	2 59
21	Tu	0 39	5 46	6 0	4 1	10 18	5 48	5 59	4 4	6 59	5 46	5 59	4 6
22	W	N 15	5 47	5 58	5 7	10 55	5 49	5 58	5 8	7 40	5 47	5 58	5 9
23	Th	S 8	5 48	5 56	rises	11 26	5 50	5 56	rises	8 13	5 48	5 56	rises
24	Fr	0 32	5 49	5 54	6 21	11 59	5 51	5 55	6 27	8 55	5 49	5 54	6 30
25	Sa	0 55	5 50	5 53	6 49	ev 29	5 52	5 53	6 56	9 36	5 50	5 53	7 0
26	C	1 18	5 51	5 51	7 23	1 3	5 53	5 51	7 32	10 20	5 51	5 51	7 37
27	M	1 42	5 52	5 49	8 5	1 38	5 53	5 49	8 15	11 8	5 52	5 50	8 21
28	Tu	2 5	5 53	5 47	8 58	2 15	5 54	5 48	9 10	ev. 6	5 53	5 48	9 17
29	W	2 29	5 54	5 46	10 03	2 59	5 55	5 46	10 14	1 12	5 54	5 46	10 21
30	Th	2 52	5 55	5 44	11 16	3 50	5 56	5 44	11 27	2 23	5 55	5 45	11 33

SALE OF A WIFE AT WORCESTER, ENGLAND.—One of these immoral and illegal transactions was recently completed at Worcester. The agreement between the fellow who sold, and the fellow who bought, is given in the Worcester Chronicle:

"Thomas Middleton delivered up his wife, Mary Middleton, to Phillip Rostins, and sold her for one shilling and a quart of ale, and parted wholly and solely for life, not trouble one another for life. Witness, Signed Thomas ⋈ Middleton. Witness, Mary Middleton, his wife, Witness, Phillip ⋈ Rostins. Witness, S. H. Stone, Crown Inn, Friar street.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
New Moon . . .	6	9 23 ev.	9 6 ev.	9 0 ev.	8 48 ev.	1 11 49 38
First Quarter .	14	7 58 ev.	7 41 ev.	7 35 ev.	7 23 ev.	9 11 47 17
Full Moon, . . .	22	10 35 mo.	10 18 mo.	10 12 mo.	10 0 mo.	17 11 45 25
Last Quarter. .	29	3 49 mo.	3 32 mo.	3 26 mo.	3 14 mo.	25 11 44 10

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	Fr	3 15	5 57	5 42	morn	5 2	5 57	5 43	morn	3 34	5 55	5 43	morn
2	Sa	3 39	5 58	5 40	0 35	6 37	5 58	5 41	0 43	4 40	5 56	5 42	0 48
3	C	4 2	5 59	5 39	1 50	8 17	5 59	5 39	1 57	5 39	5 57	5 40	2 0
4	M	4 25	6 0	5 37	3 6	9 27	6 0	5 38	3 9	6 30	5 58	5 39	3 11
5	Tu	4 48	6 1	5 35	4 19	10 15	6 1	5 36	4 20	7 14	5 59	5 37	4 21
6	W	5 11	6 2	5 33	5 28	10 57	6 2	5 35	5 27	7 51	6 0	5 35	5 26
7	Th	5 34	6 3	5 32	sets	11 33	6 3	5 33	sets	8 31	6 1	5 34	sets
8	Fr	5 57	6 4	5 30	5 51	morn	6 4	5 32	6 2	9 12	6 2	5 32	6 6
9	Sa	6 20	6 6	5 28	6 24	0 8	6 5	5 30	6 33	9 53	6 3	5 31	6 38
10	C	6 43	6 7	5 27	6 58	0 43	6 6	5 28	7 8	10 35	6 4	5 29	7 14
11	M	7 6	6 8	5 25	7 39	1 15	6 8	5 27	7 50	11 18	6 5	5 28	7 57
12	Tu	7 28	6 9	5 23	8 27	1 48	6 9	5 25	8 39	morn	6 6	5 26	8 46
13	W	7 51	6 10	5 22	9 23	2 22	6 10	5 24	9 34	0 9	6 7	5 25	9 41
14	Th	8 13	6 11	5 20	10 24	3 0	6 11	5 22	10 35	1 2	6 8	5 23	10 41
15	Fr	8 36	6 13	5 19	11 30	3 44	6 12	5 20	11 38	1 58	6 9	5 21	11 43
16	Sa	8 58	6 14	5 17	morn	4 42	6 13	5 19	morn	2 55	6 10	5 19	morn
17	C	9 20	6 15	5 15	0 35	6 6	6 14	5 17	0 42	3 50	6 11	5 18	0 46
18	M	9 42	6 16	5 14	1 42	7 35	6 15	5 16	1 47	4 42	6 12	5 16	1 49
19	Tu	10 3	6 17	5 12	2 49	8 46	6 16	5 14	2 52	5 33	6 13	5 15	2 53
20	W	10 25	6 18	5 11	3 56	9 36	6 17	5 13	3 57	6 19	6 14	5 14	3 57
21	Th	10 46	6 20	5 9	5 8	10 14	6 18	5 11	5 7	7 3	6 15	5 13	5 5
22	Fr	11 8	6 21	5 8	rises	10 50	6 19	5 10	rises	7 45	6 16	5 11	rises
23	Sa	11 29	6 22	5 6	5 19	11 23	6 21	5 8	5 28	8 28	6 17	5 10	5 33
24	C	11 50	6 23	5 5	5 59	ev 00	6 22	5 6	6 10	9 19	6 19	5 9	6 16
25	M	12 11	6 24	5 3	6 52	0 39	6 23	5 5	7 3	10 11	6 20	5 8	7 10
26	Tu	12 31	6 26	5 2	7 55	1 19	6 24	5 3	8 6	11 4	6 21	5 6	8 13
27	W	12 52	6 27	5 1	9 7	2 2	6 25	5 2	9 18	ev 5	6 22	5 5	9 24
28	Th	13 12	6 28	4 59	10 25	2 51	6 26	5 1	10 33	1 10	6 23	5 4	10 38
29	Fr	13 32	6 29	4 58	11 40	3 48	6 27	5 0	11 47	2 14	6 24	5 2	11 51
30	Sa	13 52	6 31	4 57	morn	5 3	6 28	4 59	morn	3 15	6 25	5 1	morn
31	C	14 11	6 32	4 55	0 55	6 32	6 29	4 58	0 59	4 15	6 26	5 0	1 1

O men! do not smile at us; I would rather you would wear faces that correspond to your acts. I do not like to be mocked with the glorious truth, that the consent of the governed is necessary to all just government, and then find that while the most vile, degraded, drunken man has a right to give his vote, I have not.—*Lucy Stone.*

Female Architects.—"The wife of Edwin Von Steinbach materially assisted her husband in the erection of the famous Strasburg Cathedral, and within its walls a sculptured stone represents the husband and wife as consulting together on the plan."—*Vaux' Villas and Cottages.*

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	PHILADELPH.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLESTON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	d. h. m. s.
New Moon. . . .	5	0 4 ev.	11 47 mo.	11 41 mo.	11 29 mo.	1 11 43 42
First Quarter .	13	3 59 ev.	3 42 ev.	3 36 ev.	3 24 ev.	9 11 43 59
Full Moon. . . .	20	9 41 ev.	9 24 ev.	9 18 ev.	9 6 ev.	17 11 45 10
Last Quarter. .	27	0 51 ev.	0 34 ev.	0 28 ev.	0 16 ev.	25 11 47 13

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE				NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. N. Y.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	M	14 30	6 33	4 54	2 7	7 56	6 30	4 57	2 8	5 7	6 27	5 0	2 9
2	Tu	14 50	6 34	4 53	3 16	9 1	6 32	4 56	3 17	5 55	6 28	4 59	3 17
3	W	15 8	6 36	4 51	4 25	9 49	6 33	4 55	4 23	6 41	6 29	4 58	4 21
4	Th	15 27	6 37	4 50	5 33	10 32	6 34	4 54	5 29	7 23	6 31	4 57	5 26
5	Fr	15 45	6 38	4 49	6 41	11 9	6 36	4 53	6 36	8 2	6 32	4 56	6 32
6	Sa	16 3	6 39	4 48	sets	11 45	6 37	4 52	sets	8 45	6 33	4 55	sets
7	C	16 21	6 41	4 47	5 33	morn	6 38	4 51	5 44	9 25	6 34	4 54	5 51
8	M	16 39	6 42	4 45	6 21	0 19	6 39	4 50	6 32	10 13	6 35	4 53	6 39
9	Tu	16 56	6 43	4 44	7 15	0 52	6 40	4 49	7 26	10 56	6 36	4 52	7 33
10	W	17 13	6 44	4 43	8 13	1 27	6 41	4 48	8 24	11 43	6 37	4 51	8 30
11	Th	17 30	6 46	4 42	9 17	2 1	6 42	4 48	9 26	morn	6 38	4 50	9 31
12	Fr	17 46	6 47	4 41	10 22	2 38	6 43	4 47	10 28	0 32	6 39	4 49	10 32
13	Sa	18 2	6 48	4 40	11 26	3 19	6 44	4 46	11 32	1 22	6 40	4 48	11 35
14	C	18 18	6 49	4 39	morn	4 11	6 45	4 45	morn	2 11	6 41	4 48	morn
15	M	18 33	6 51	4 39	0 31	5 14	6 46	4 44	0 35	3 4	6 43	4 47	0 37
16	Tu	18 49	6 52	4 38	1 37	6 33	6 48	4 43	1 38	3 52	6 44	4 46	1 39
17	W	19 3	6 53	4 37	2 45	7 41	6 49	4 42	2 44	4 45	6 45	4 45	2 43
18	Th	19 18	6 54	4 36	3 56	8 40	6 50	4 42	3 51	5 36	6 46	4 45	3 52
19	Fr	19 32	6 56	4 35	5 11	9 28	6 51	4 41	5 8	6 28	6 47	4 44	5 4
20	Sa	19 45	6 57	4 34	6 33	10 11	6 52	4 40	6 25	7 20	6 48	4 43	6 20
21	C	19 59	6 58	4 34	rises	10 55	6 54	4 39	rises	8 10	6 49	4 43	rises
22	M	20 12	6 59	4 33	5 40	11 38	6 55	4 39	5 51	9 7	6 50	4 42	5 58
23	Tu	20 24	7 0	4 32	6 52	ev 21	6 56	4 38	7 2	10 5	6 51	4 42	7 8
24	W	20 37	7 2	4 32	8 11	1 8	6 57	4 37	8 20	10 59	6 53	4 41	8 25
25	Th	20 49	7 3	4 31	9 31	1 58	6 58	4 37	9 37	11 57	6 54	4 41	9 41
26	Fr	21 0	7 4	4 31	10 46	2 51	6 59	4 36	10 51	ev 53	6 55	4 40	10 54
27	Sa	21 11	7 5	4 30	11 58	3 49	7 0	4 36	morn	1 48	6 56	4 40	morn
28	C	21 22	7 6	4 30	morn	4 52	7 1	4 35	0 2	2 43	6 57	4 40	0 4
29	M	21 32	7 7	4 30	1 9	6 3	7 2	4 35	1 10	3 36	6 58	4 39	1 10
30	Tu	21 42	7 8	4 29	2 17	7 12	7 3	4 35	2 15	4 28	6 59	4 39	2 13

Since the passage of what is called the Married Woman's Act, in 1848, in Pennsylvania, there have been brought, in the Court of Common Pleas, 1135 suits for divorce. A large majority of the cases are brought by the wives, on the ground of cruel treatment, and desertion.

"Women ruled all, and ministers of state
Were at the doors of women forced to wait,
—Women, who've oft as Sovereigns graced the land,
But never governed well at second-hand."

Churchill's Satires, A. D. 1761.

MOON'S PHASES.	d.	Boston. h. m.	Philadelph. h. m.	Baltimore. h. m.	Charleston. h. m.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. d. h. m. s.
New Moon. . . .	5	5 26 mo.	5 9 mo.	5 3 mo.	4 51 mo.	1 11 49 17
First Quarter .	13	10 45 mo.	10 28 mo.	10 22 mo.	10 10 mo.	9 11 52 38
Full Moon. . . .	20	8 22 mo.	8 5 mo.	7 59 mo.	7 47 mo.	17 11 56 26
Last Quarter. .	27	0 54 mo.	0 37 mo.	0 31 mo.	0 19 mo.	25 12 0 25

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON ROCHESTER DETROIT MILWAUKIE			NEW-YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH INDIANAPOLIS				BALTIMORE CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS S. FRANCISCO		
			Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Bost'n	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H.W. Philad	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		° ′	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	H M
1	W	21 51	7 10	4 29	3 23	8 18	7 3	4 35	3 20	11 0	7 0	4 39	3 18
2	Th	22 1	7 11	4 29	4 31	9 14	7 4	4 35	4 26	11 46	7 1	4 39	4 22
3	Fr	22 9	7 12	4 29	5 38	10 1	7 5	4 35	5 31	0 33	7 2	4 38	5 25
4	Sa	22 17	7 13	4 28	6 44	10 46	7 6	4 34	6 35	1 23	7 2	4 38	6 29
5	☾	22 25	7 14	4 28	sets	11 26	7 7	4 34	sets	2 2	7 3	4 38	sets
6	M	22 32	7 15	4 28	5 7	morn	7 8	4 34	5 18	2 42	7 4	4 38	5 25
7	Tu	22 39	7 16	4 28	6 7	0 3	7 9	4 34	6 16	3 33	7 5	4 38	6 22
8	W	22 46	7 17	4 28	7 6	0 39	7 10	4 34	7 15	4 22	7 6	4 38	7 20
9	Th	22 52	7 17	4 28	8 10	1 13	7 11	4 35	8 18	5 9	7 7	4 38	8 23
10	Fr	22 57	7 18	4 28	9 13	1 49	7 12	4 35	9 20	5 53	7 8	4 38	9 23
11	Sa	23 2	7 19	4 28	10 18	2 24	7 13	4 35	10 22	6 36	7 9	4 38	10 24
12	☾	23 7	7 20	4 28	11 21	3 3	7 13	4 35	11 23	7 18	7 9	4 39	11 24
13	M	23 11	7 21	4 28	morn	3 45	7 14	4 35	morn	7 59	7 10	4 39	morn
14	Tu	23 15	7 22	4 29	0 26	4 29	7 15	4 36	0 27	8 42	7 11	4 39	0 27
15	W	23 18	7 23	4 29	1 34	5 26	7 15	4 36	1 33	9 28	7 12	4 39	1 31
16	Th	23 21	7 23	4 29	2 46	6 33	7 16	4 36	2 42	10 18	7 12	4 40	2 39
17	Fr	23 23	7 24	4 29	4 1	7 36	7 17	4 36	3 56	11 14	7 13	4 40	3 52
18	Sa	23 25	7 24	4 29	5 21	8 40	7 17	4 36	5 14	0 6	7 14	4 40	5 8
19	☾	23 26	7 25	4 30	6 40	9 36	7 18	4 37	6 31	1 22	7 14	4 41	6 24
20	M	23 27	7 25	4 30	rises	10 29	7 19	4 37	rises	2 8	7 15	4 41	rises
21	Tu	23 27	7 26	4 31	5 45	11 20	7 19	4 38	5 55	2 54	7 15	4 42	6 1
22	W	23 27	7 26	4 31	7 8	ev 16	7 20	4 38	7 15	4 0	7 16	4 42	7 20
23	Th	23 27	7 27	4 32	8 27	1 6	7 20	4 39	8 33	4 59	7 16	4 43	8 36
24	Fr	23 26	7 27	4 32	9 46	1 57	7 21	4 39	9 50	5 54	7 17	4 43	9 52
25	Sa	23 24	7 28	4 33	10 59	2 47	7 21	4 40	11 0	6 44	7 17	4 44	11 0
26	☾	23 23	7 28	4 34	morn	3 36	7 21	4 40	morn	7 30	7 17	4 44	morn
27	M	23 20	7 28	4 34	0 8	4 25	7 22	4 41	0 8	8 14	7 18	4 45	0 7
28	Tu	23 17	7 29	4 35	1 15	5 18	7 22	4 42	1 13	8 59	7 18	4 45	1 11
29	W	23 14	7 29	4 36	2 24	6 16	7 22	4 43	2 20	9 44	7 18	4 46	2 16
30	Th	23 10	7 29	4 37	3 31	7 23	7 22	4 43	3 25	10 31	7 19	4 46	3 20
31	Fr	23 6	7 30	4 37	4 36	8 31	7 22	4 44	4 28	11 19	7 19	4 47	4 22

Learn to Swim.—When the Steamer Alida, was sinking from her collision with the Fashion, a Kentucky girl of seventeen was standing on the guard, looking upon the confusion of the passengers, and occasionally turning and looking anxiously toward the shore. A gallant young man stepped up to her and offered to convey her safely to shore. "Thank you," replied the lady, "you need not trouble yourself; I am only waiting for the crowd to get out of the way, when I can take care of myself." Soon the crowd cleared the space, and the lady plunged into the water, and swam to the shore with ease, and without any apparent fear.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

WOMAN'S ADVOCATE,

FOR 1857.

A. E. McDOWELL, Editor, LYDIA J. PIERSON, Cor. Editor.

AGAIN the Proprietor of the ADVOCATE, would express her thanks for the liberal aid of those who have contributed, by their subscriptions, to sustain the paper through the second volume. Although sufficient for keeping it alive for the year, it has not been sufficient to remunerate for past sacrifices. Having faith in the justice of her cause, and the profession of regard by so many already enlisted in her behalf, she confidently hopes that all her friends will increase their efforts in behalf of the enterprise. Those who wish to sustain a genuine WOMAN'S MOVEMENT, should remember that this is *the only Newspaper in the World,*

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